密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs

A Model for the Lincheng Reparations 205
Why Is America Taking No Action on China Problem?.. 206

Special Articles

Reform in China Waits on the Powers .....Charles Dailey 207
What the Publics Think of It..... 209
"The American People Are Looking at China"..... .....Frank H. Hedges 210
Militarism May Be Put to Test .....Charles Dailey 211
China's Students in Foreign Lands..H. F. MacNair, Ph. D. 214
Working for Social and Cultural Regeneration of China ... .Ta Chen 220
Seattle Helps China Fight the Narcotic.....Margaret Bundy 222
Men and Events 226
The Week in the Far East..... 230
General News Summary..... 235

New Books and Publications

New Constitution.....H. P. Shastri 237
What the Ships Carry between America and China 238
The United States Court for China 239

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A MODEL FOR THE LINCHENG REPARATIONS

VARIOUS and conflicting rumors have been coming to Shanghai from Peking regarding the action of the various foreign legations in respect to reparations for the foreign captives of the Shantung bandits. One report has it that certain legations are trying to hang on to the settlement of the Lincheng affair every unsettled case involving foreigners that has developed in China since the days of Marco Polo and another report is to the effect that the various ministers are embroiled in a hopeless squabble and that no action may be taken before the next world war. Still another rumor which has produced considerable dismay in foreign circles in Shanghai is that other legations have decided to make no demands whatever, and have led the Chinese officials to believe that they will require the former captives of their respective nationalities to go to Peking and publicly apologize to the Chinese government for being on the ill-fated "Blue Express" when it was wrecked on the morning of May 6. Whether the captives are to be required to personally bear the expense of repairing the railway and in addition the expense of the great Chinese government military display at Lincheng, Tsaochwang and Hsuchowfu, was not mentioned in the rumor. These rumors probably are nothing more than idle gossip, but the delay in taking action has not had a very salutary effect upon the outraged public opinion of Shanghai. Most intelligent Chinese realize the serious loss of face that has resulted for China because of the Lincheng Outrage, so the wonder is that they have not forced their government —or what is recognized as a government—to come forward and voluntarily offer a decent settlement with those who lost all of their property and who were made to suffer untold agonies, mental anguish and in some cases even torture for 38 days while they were captives of a gang of armed Chinese criminals. If the foreign legations are looking for precedents, they might find them in the recently published claims of American citizens and the American government against Germany in connection with the European War. According to the *Literary Digest* for June 16 the claims of the victims of the *Lusitania* which was sunk by a German submarine, total Gold $23,606,000, all told, some of the details being $5,000,000 for the death of Fred S. Pearson, plus $300,000 for the death of Mabel Pearson; Charles Klein, New York theatrical producer, $1,767,000; Justus Miles Forman, $100,000; Charles Frohman, another former New York theater magnate, $250,000; Alfred G. Vanderbilt, $250,000; and Samuel and Solomon Friedman, $342,000. Most

of the Lusitania claims for personal injuries, etc., range from $10,000 to $100,000. These claims probably are much larger than the victims eventually will receive, but the final amounts which Germany will have to pay will be sufficiently large to make the Germans realize the folly of sinking a peaceful ship and killing and injuring innocent people. It isn't necessary to mention the analogy which the Lusitania case has to the question of militarism in China. In Shanghai when an armed robber holds up a pedestrian and is caught, the usual penalty for the crime is execution by a firing squad at the arsenal.

WHY IS AMERICA TAKING NO ACTION ON CHINA PROBLEM?

ELSEWHERE in this issue of the *Review* appears an article written by Charles Dailey at Peking which voices well the apprehension felt by all Americans in the Far East regarding the present inactivity of the United States government in regard to the present China situation. As Mr. Dailey states more than two months have elapsed since the wrecking of the "Blue Express" near Lincheng and nothing has been done. The only word that has come to the Far East from Washington, and that was carried by the British *Reuters News Service*, was an extract from an interview with President Harding to the effect that "unless there is an immediate loan to China for administering the government, and a further loan to the railroads under some arrangement that will assure the collection of their revenues, the world may soon have on its hands another situation like that in Russia." This interview appeared originally in the New York *Tribune* according to the latest issue of the *Literary Digest* to hand and this paper also reprints extracts of editorial comment from other American newspapers such as the New York *Herald*, Chicago *Daily News*, New York *Journal of Commerce*, Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, Topeka *Capital*, Newark *News*, San Francisco *Chronicle*, all to the same general effect. This statement of President Harding is encouraging and shows that some attention is being paid by the American Executive to the critical situation that now exists in China, but outside of an interview with Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, American Minister at Peking which appeared in the Chicago *Tribune* there has been no indication whatever of the views of the State Department in the present exigency. Dr. Schurman's statement which was issued soon after the wrecking of the Tientsin-Pukow train was to the effect that "at no time had the use of American troops in China ever been considered," and that "China is a sovereign nation and when outrages occur within the jurisdiction of a sovereign nation it devolves on that nation to devise means for their prevention. . . . ."

THERE is of course nothing new in this statement and the fact that the diplomatic branch of the American government has maintained absolute silence on the question of China has been most disconcerting to Americans and other foreigners residing in the Far East and especially to thousands of Chinese who are groping about in the dark and waiting for some one to take the lead and show them the way out of the wilderness. The fact that the American government is apparently doing nothing, has left the way open for the circulation of all kinds of propaganda from Tokyo, London, Paris and other places which has been most damaging to American prestige in the Far East. It has been damaging for the reason that it has led the Chinese to believe that America has lost interest in affairs out here and has adopted the old drifting policy of following along in the wake of the other fellow's propaganda and being committed to all kinds of policies which have their inspiration outside of Washington. The reason for this do-nothing policy is not apparent unless it is caused by the absence of President Harding from Washington on a trip to Alaska but Secretary Hughes has not been accustomed in the past to waiting for the White House to give him the tip on foreign policies. The active leadership of the United States in the settlement of some of the problems of the Far East before and during the Washington Conference had a most salutary effect throughout the Orient for it indicated that America had at last awakened to her responsibilities in this part of the world. Now it appears that all of the benefits of American leadership are to be lost and worse, the Washington Conference itself is to degenerate into just another of those international gatherings held since the close of the European War, the futile results of which have generally disgusted thinking men, in all parts of the world.

CHINA has now reached the place where active constructive leadership is needed and needed without delay. A few words from Secretary Hughes as to the plans the American government officials have in mind would be most stabilizing in the present circumstances. The Chinese business men and bankers are ready to go to work and have about reached the point where they will accept help which they know to be for the best interest of their country. As has been repeated so often in recent issues of this journal, America is the only nation now in a position to extend this assistance to China whether the assistance is financial or otherwise. The important thing is to do something. Reports from Washington and New York indicate that it is the intention of the American government to continue with its support of the Consortium. If this is true, then the American group should send to China a business man and banker with imagination and power to act—a man of the Hoover type who has had large experience in international finance and industrial achievement. We have had a sufficiency of the negative type which sits around in Peking searching for reasons for not doing anything. Now that France has ratified the naval limitation treaty adopted at the Washington Conference it is expected that that country will soon go ahead and ratify the various treaties and resolutions affecting China which were also adopted at the Washington gathering. If this is done there will be no further reason for the inactivity of Washington in the appointment of the various commissions and especially the one that is to revise the Chinese tariff. But whether it is done or not the American government has got to wake up and do something out here, otherwise the leadership will pass to others and the result is likely not to be either to the liking or best interests of America in this part of the world.

Reform in China Waits on Powers

BY CHARLES DAILEY

MORE than two months have elapsed since the wrecking of the "Blue Express" near Lincheng and the carrying off of the foreign passengers by the bandits for captivity reaching a total of thirty-seven days for at least eight of them and an even longer period for the Chinese who were taken prisoners at the same time. In these two months not a single piece of constructive work has been undertaken by the so-called government of China for the prevention of future outrages of this kind. The politicians of Peking are waiting to see what the foreign powers are going to do. They know the foreign nations are not agreed among themselves, and so long as this state of affairs continues the ministers or vice-ministers or whoever else happens to be on the job in Peking prefer to pay attention to politics. Beyond an elaborate, wholly impractical and very expensive plan for policing the railways nothing has been suggested and even this has not been carried into effect. What the Chinese are most in dread of is foreign intervention. They dread it even more than the foreign powers, which is saying a great deal. But until the foreign powers arrive at a decision as to policy the Chinese are unlikely to take any steps. And it is more than likely that the foreign powers, or some of them at least, have been holding off to see what China is going to do of her own accord. There you have it in a nutshell.

The failure of the Powers to reach a decision has afforded opportunity for the usual propaganda that aims to weaken American prestige in China, and the absolute silence of the United States in the face of this propaganda has given rise to the belief among the Chinese that America is about to abandon her policy of benevolence, of coddling and of toleration for one that will give some form of assurance to the business interests that have developed in China at the hands of enterprising American firms. London seems to be the center of most of this gossip, which *Reuters Agency* promptly transmits by cable to the Far East, where, being carried by *Reuters*, it is accepted as gospel truth. The harm is great.

All the while the United States has given not the slightest indication of a change of policy. The truth is that in all probability the United States has lost her interest in China. American trade here is great and growing, but there are other markets. Russia, seeking to enter the family of nations, presents possibilities limited only by the credits she can establish when she has set her house in order, as she must do of necessity before long. Ten pairs of eyes are turned upon Europe for every pair in America that looks across the Pacific. The Chinese realize this as much as anybody else, so why should they worry about a few bandit outbreaks? Banditry is an institution in China. When the Powers present a bill for damages as a result of bandit outbreaks China will at once confess liability. She will offer her bonds in the sum mentioned and then pass on to other matters.

Nevertheless, the failure of the United States to combat the statements published in London and duly transmitted to the Far East is having an effect upon American interests in China and criticism is outspoken. The trade bodies of Americans in the treaty ports have received no response to the resolutions they adopted, except the unofficial rebuke that they had been very naughty boys. But when the British trade bodies adopted similar resolutions, the Federation of British Industries at once took up the matter and the British government got busy. And here is where the British propagandist, who is an indefatigable worker, took off his coat and went to work, in the absence of any utterance upon the part of the United States.

Take the *Reuters* despatch of about ten days ago, for example, which was one of a series of such undisputed telegrams indirectly affecting American prestige, to reach China. It stated that the British government had been consulting the other Powers with reference to remedial measures in China, and that the European governments nearly all had accepted the British plan. The despatch went on to state that nothing final had been heard from the United States, which was in favor of much sterner measures. Shorn of all diplomatic camouflage, the effect upon the Chinese is that Great Britain is the leader in all affairs concerning the Far East and in this instance favors mild measures, but is held back by the United States. It is easy to see the effect of this upon the Chinese.

All this time the United States maintains silence. The chances are that if the State Department has given any thought to the matter at all it simply has been that the traditional policy toward China must be continued, and this in spite of the fact that Americans have suffered in body, in mind and in purse as a result of outrages in China that would not be tolerated even by a half-ordered government. Americans in China are eager to know just where the United States stands. If her nationals here are not to be backed up in carrying on their business in strict accordance with the treaties they want to know it in time to pack up their effects and go home.

If, as *Reuters* inspired despatch indicates, the United States is considering even harsher measures than the Powers which have on every and any pretext grabbed off bits of China then these Americans want to know it. Most of them are of the opinion that the United States has no policy in China other than it has always held, and they are confirmed in this by the addresses of Minister Schurman, notably at the time the Americans were held captive at the base of Pao Tzu-Ku, and three of them on the summit. In all probability the United States stands to-day just where she stood ten years ago, but in the face of the frequent despatches from London the Chinese believe American opinion has undergone a change. Perhaps it should have undergone such a change; many Americans in China hold firmly to this opinion. But whether it has or not, there is no official or unofficial utterance to indicate it.

Then came the story of a suggested naval demonstration to impress China. Publication of this coincided, quite by accident of course, with the arrival in Peking of Admiral Anderson, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet, and caused the belief to be expressed by the Chinese that his visit, purely in the capacity of a holiday tourist, was in connection with the proposed naval demonstration. And this more so because only a day or two previously *Reuters* carried despatches both from Tokyo and Washington to the effect that Japan was pressing to carry out the armament limitations of the Washington conference without waiting for ratification by France and had obtained the approval of Great Britain, but that the United States refused assent. The natural conclusion of the Chinese was that the United States was seeking to delay the enforcement of the 5,5,3 ratio in the face of eagerness upon the part of Japan and willingness by Great Britain.

Of course, nothing could be farther from the truth. The United States led in the initiation of the naval limitation proposals and made the greatest sacrifice of finished and partly-built ships. She cheerfully accepted a basis that made her helpless west of Hawaii. But more than that: Any student of American policy and of events since the Washington conference will admit readily that the United States has been eager to get the treaty ratified, for it is costing many millions a month to hold in suspension on the stocks and ways the ships that are to be scrapped under the treaty, and otherwise to enforce it.

The Chinese are puzzled by the attitude of the United States. Perhaps that is part of the game. It is possible that the United States wishes to keep China on the anxious seat in the hope of forcing some constructive action by the Chinese themselves. Of course, the long delay by the foreign powers, where formerly they were given to prompt and frank speaking, and Ministers hot-footed it to the Foreign Office twenty-four hours after anything happened, may have caused the Chinese to believe that the Powers contemplated drastic action and intervention of some sort and gave the wreck of a government the excuse to turn to other matters and await the action of the foreign nations.

Of one thing the Chinese stand in dread, and that is foreign control of her finances, and particularly of her railways. Elaborate regulations have been drawn for the policing of the railways by the Chinese, but the cost of this apparently is to be borne out of the revenues of the railways and since some of the leading roads already are in default to the foreign bondholders it is not likely that the foreign powers will approve such a plan. The suggestion made that General Munthe head the railway police was opposed by the Cabinet that existed soon after the Lincheng outrage on the ground that this would be giving too much power to a foreigner. It is more than likely, however, that General Munthe will train whatever police force is formed, a task for which he is well qualified as is evidenced by the work of the police in Peking and those along the line of the Shantung railway. The suggestion of a gendarmerie for the railways, officered by foreigners, would not be welcomed by the Chinese nor would it be acceptable to the foreign powers unless they also had control of the finances of the railways. When General Munthe was asked by the Chinese government to inspect the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Hankow railways with the view to the creation of a police force, from which tour he has not yet returned, he expressed his opposition

to the creation of such a special force. He held that it was the duty of the military commanders to protect the railways, and that if the central government should assume such a task it might also be reasonably asked to protect the waterways and the cart- roads. There was another objection raised by General Munthe and that was that in the event of a bandit raid there would be no co-operation between the police and the established military, the latter probably holding that the railway police force was established for that purpose. It is assumed that the inspection tour of General Munthe will strengthen this view.

The suggestion of foreign control of the railway finances meets with determined opposition from Chinese of most classes, and particularly the investing classes. While it is often said the wealthier Chinese would welcome foreign intervention because it would stabilize the securities, both foreign and domestic, it is equally true that the Chinese as a whole wish to reorganize the finances of China, taking the foreign loans off the railways, the salt and the wine and tobacco and putting them on the customs under the increase promised in the Washington treaty. Then the Chinese would themselves take over the domestic loans. It long has been the hope of the Chinese to find a way to stop the foreigner at the seaboard and the treaty ports and keep him out of the interior. Every move in this direction has met with hearty approval by the Chinese, who wish in time to follow the policy of Japan in this regard.

Reorganization of the finances of China is a long way off and probably will not be effected without the co-operation of the Consortium. It is evident, however, that the repeated sugges ions and intimations of foreign intervention have had a beneficial effect upon the political leaders of China and has acted as a restraining influence since the driving of Li Yuan-Hung from office. The Chihli party was all for rushing Tsao Kun into the Presidency, while all enemies of the Chihli party tried to form a coalition for the purpose of driving the Chihli party out of power, even establishing another government in some other city than Peking. But all elements have undergone either a change of heart or experienced a lack of nerve since the talk of foreign intervention became insistent. Tsao Kun already has lost his chance of being elected extraordinary President. Li Yuan-Hung, Tuan Chi-Jui, Chang Tso-Lin and Sun Yat-Sen all have abandoned their idea of a united drive on the Chihli government. One now finds the Kuomintang disintegrating with Sun Yat-Sen and Tsao Kun trying to find an opportunity to make overtures one to the other, while the disaffected Yangtze provinces have turned to a policy of silence. The bogey of foreign intervention has all factions guessing, and possibly that is exactly what the foreign powers have had in mind all the time, albeit it has afforded the propagandists an opportunity to dampen the good feeling the Chinese alway have had for the United States and for Americans.

While the politicians are driven into a policy of caution and watchful waiting another class has come out into the open. Within the week the parlor bolsheviks known as the Peking Students' Union have addressed two petitions to the Diplomatic Corps. The first of these asks that recognition be withdrawn from the militarist government in Peking, and that no further financial assistance be rendered it. This is but borrowing the clarionet of Sun Yat-Sen, who has played the tune for years without as much as a copper tossed into his hat. The resolution, shorn of its preamble, reads:

"(1) That the foreign powers having relations with China will forthwith withdraw their respective recognition from the present government of Peking, and from any government that shall hereafter be established by the tuchuns or militarists.

"(2) And that, until the formation and establishment of a government by the people, for the people and of the people, under the pain of repudiation by any popular government to be instituted by the Chinese people, the respective foreign powers will effectively restrain themselves of their nationals, singly or collectively, from making loans or advances in whatever form to the Chinese government or any provincial authorities."

The second resolution took the form of an open letter and registered a protest with the Diplomatic Corps regarding the Changsha incident in which Japanese sailors killed some Chinese students who were demonstrating in behalf of the boycott of Japan growing out of the Liaotung leases, the resolution asking the Diplomatic Corps to employ its good offices to obtain the withdrawal of the Japanese warships from Changsha.

Of course, neither resolution will have any effect upon the Diplomatic Corps. Nor will the Peking government pay any attention to the first one. Withdrawal of recognition by the foreign powers is about as impossible as an agreement on foreign intervention that will not meet with resentment from Chinese. Nevertheless, the time seems to have come for some pronouncement of views by the foreign powers, and particularly by the United States, whose position in view of the political chaos in China gives rise to the opportunity for countries envious of America's altered position in world politics since the World War to make the most of the silence in Washington. Minister Schurman is a schoolmaster. The Peking students often have sought an address from him. Perhaps if he should give them a moral speaking in the name of their country he would at the same time make America's position clear and also put the better class Chinese into a frame of mind to listen to what the United States may have to say. All factions in China are looking for a soft spot on which to rest their weary bones. While they rest is a good time to tell them the United States realizes the uselessness of a naval demonstration, the foolishness of the story that it opposes naval reduction and the utter untruthfulness of the report that it favors harsher methods than Britain advocates. Having said that Dr. Schurman could draw his birch from beneath his coat-tail and tell China just what she needs and just what she is going to get. And China will take notice. She likes a stern teacher.

Peking, July 6, 1923.

Chinese Bandits and the American Press

(From the Chinese Students' Monthly Published in the United States.)

The annual dearth of news that would probably threaten the American press this summer was partly prevented in time by the Chinese bandits. Their outrageous activities have rendered China of much greater interest to the average American than did the month's publicity accorded that Celestial Republic during the Washington Conference.

To the American readers news about Mexico and its oil has lost all thrill through exploitation, and the public grows tired of reports on the "atrocities of the Turks." The press despairs of adding an iota to the sensation that one used to experience from reading about Ireland, and "Red" Russia becomes "the last rose of summer left blooming alone." The Ruhr occupation sounds as ancient as the Gaul invasion, and even the appearance of "Babe" Ruth is but an anticipated event. Apparently something new is needed to "sell" the paper, something that the readers "want."

Then from the mystic land of China comes the welcome news of an unwelcome event. Though the Americans at large are horrified at the kidnapping of their countrymen in China by the "heathen" Chinese, the press takes pleasure in exploiting the reports and the public delights in reading them. Writers, irrespective of their qualifications or disqualifications, become busy portraying China in imagination; articles, regardless of their worth or worthlessness, are hurled at the newspaper offices; and news editors, unmindful of the consequence, vie with one another in crowding their papers with whatever trash they can obtain on China.

The news of the Chinese bandits capturing the passengers of a train could have been told in half a column. Banditry is not the exclusive privilege of the Chinese, and the precedent of holding up trains is to be found *outside* of China. The fact that a relative of John D. Rockefeller is among the captives, of course, contributed a good beginning to the first episode. In the midst of all the excitement, human memory grows feeble. One seems forgetful of the hold-ups of mail trains every winter, band robberies, kidnapping of young girls and murders, that are the daily features of the American newspapers.

Instead of introspection which would lead to better judgment, the public has indulged in numerous conjectures regarding the situation in China. The most serious charge is that we are "revolting" against the Occidentals. This is ignoring the facts. For every foreigner captured by the bandits, there are at least one hundred Chinese thrown into the common lot. If the kidnapping of a few Westerners is an undeniable proof of Chinese hatred for foreigners, then the kidnapping of several times more Chinese must indicate a still greater hatred for ourselves. Because the lives of some foreigners may be affected in the present case, the Chinese bandits are not necessarily more outrageous and condemnable, than if only Chinese were involved. Though the international implications may become serious as a consequence, yet in the matter of life and death the life of a Chinese is as precious as that of an Occidental. "All men are born equal," and our love for our kindred need not overcome our sympathy for our fellow creatures. This, we presume, is or should be the attitude of nations that are called "Christian." Such an attitude, if ever entertained by the American press, remains yet to be shown. Little do the newspapers realize that the exploitation of the present case will prejudice unduly and unnecessarily the average American against the Chinese, and the Americans have been fed long enough with harmful propaganda about China.

What Some Publicists Think of It

ALL other sources of information having now been heard from on the subject of the Lincheng Outrage and present conditions in China, we now have with us the publicists and their valued impressions. The first is Frederick F. Moore, American advisor to the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Imperial Japanese government but formerly correspondent for the *Associated Press* in Peking. The second is George E. Sokolsky, manager of the Shanghai office of the Chinese Government Bureau of Public Information, now under the control of the Chinese Maritime Customs, and also Shanghai correspondent for the *Japan Advertiser* and the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*. The impressions of both appeared in the *Japan Advertiser* (Tokio) on the front page.

Mr. Moore was visiting and investigating in China at the time of the Lincheng affair and his impressions were delivered in the form of an address before the Pan-Pacific Association in Tokyo on June 29. "In case intervention is necessary," said Mr. Moore, "I am sure that America will join Japan in any move in China, similar to the intervention in 1900 and the expedition into Siberia." After expressing doubt regarding the quick recovery or progressive development of China the speaker gave his views regarding the China situation. "There has been too much coddling of China by men who have acted like sentimental old ladies. When a child has a stomach ache the real friend is not the one who says, 'Give it more candy and ice cream,' but the physician who prescribes a severe dose of castor oil.

"The militarism in China, the corruption and incompetence of her officials, can no longer be condoned and excused. Recent events have shown that the enemies of China are not foreign Powers but the Chinese themselves. It is an appalling situation when people have not the will nor the capacity to band together for the mutual protection of their children against kidnappers and the safeguard of their property against sneakthieves.

"The incident at Lincheng became notorious because a dozen foreigners were captured and held for ransom. But for several years, ever since the republic was founded, outlaw bands have been kidnapping Chinese children. In and around Tsingtao alone, I was told by a responsible American, there have been 1,000 cases of brigandage in the last year. Nowhere except in foreign concessions or along foreign-controlled railways is life and property safe. As a result tens of thousands of Chinese annually migrate from the Chihli and Shantung provinces into northern Manchuria where protection is afforded by a few Japanese railway guards.

In referring to the fear prevalent in Japan that America might intercede on China's side in connection with the Chinese-Japanese dispute over the Kwangtung lease Mr. Moore said:

"But not only did the Chinese demand fail to create sympathy, but it also failed to attract even serious attention in America. Those Americans in China who sympathize with her in her request do not know that most of the Twenty-One Demands have already been cancelled."

The speaker closed his address by paying his respects to the foreign press in China and gave the Japanese some valuable advice.

"The Japanese are inclined to take too seriously the writings of unimportant men who edit small newspapers in the Far East. The very names of these papers, which are constant critics, are almost wholly unknown in the United States and Europe, and have no effect except in the localities where they are published. Carping, ignorant criticism by men who make it a profession to fume about Japan is a thing which the Japanese can well afford to treat with the contempt it deserves.

"There are only three daily newspapers in the Far East that have any serious consequence or influence. Two of them are English, and are published in China: *The North China Daily News* and *The Peking-Tientsin Times*. The third is an American newspaper published in Tokyo, *The Japan Advertiser*. They are not afraid to criticise when it is justified. On the other hand when praise is deserving, as it has been in a conspicuous measure during the past two years, that praise has not been withheld."

Mr, Sokolsky's Impressions

Mr. Sokolsky's impressions appeared in the *Advertiser* for July 5 in the form of "special correspondence" from Shanghai dated June 27;

"The Lincheng Incident has been utilized by foreigners, particularly the Americans, to get off their chests all the anger they felt over that particular outrage and over all the others which have occurred within the memory of most foreigners in China which is generally not longer than a year or two. The outrages in Honan have been so completely forgotten, although they occurred only a year ago, that when they are mentioned the average foreigner gets a queer look in his eye. He imagines the referer is trying to air a knowledge of things Chinese. So short are memories in China.

"But the business man does not so easily forget that the government in Peking and elsewhere owes him money and that his efforts to collect have been met with suave but unassuring diplomacy. His resolutions attacking the government express a deeper anger over the Micawberian habits of Peking than over Lincheng, which in itself was not after all so terrible a matter. It is fairly hard on the captives to minimize their sufferings and their heroics, but they produced, with the exception of Musso, so healthy and fine-looking a lot of men when they wandered into Shanghai, that many a city-fed, over-nourished, shroff-bepestered foreigner envied them their rest on the heights of Paotzuku. Besides there is the chance of a fat indemnity, which would come in handy in these lean years, even to the sorry journalists who pound their typewriters in summer heat trying to find a truth, if not a story, in all the excitement of the day."

"The big number on the cards is intervention. Everybody talks intervention and has a pet scheme. The master mind directing the policies of the foreigners in China all have pet schemes. The journalists all have pet schemes. The Chinese oppose all the pet schemes and since all forms of intervention must ultimately fail unless the Chinese will in some way wink their right eye at the interveners, it is to some extent only an interesting conversational topic, which may lead to nothing more serious than some Chinese resolutions or perhaps a demonstration blaming Japan for the resolution adopted by the British and American Chambers of Commerce.

The Americans have nothing to gain and everything to lose by the resolutions which were published, but the authorship of which has never been definitely fixed. The United States has always played a certain part in China which has brought it the ridicule of all the other nations, but the friendship of the Chinese. What that friendship means in dollars and cents is difficult to determine except that American trade is constantly on the increase. Even if there is no connection between this friendship and trade, America's chief business in China is education and health and in those unprofitable professions, nothing can be done without the good-will of both the learner and the patient. Most Americans in China are in this profitless business and the few others who are in trade and commerce have got to live up to the reputation of these others or the Chinese will wonder whether they are really Americans. I do not presume to judge whether this condition is good or bad or whether it makes much difference to the individuals concerned. I am attempting to chart a reaction, perhaps as a physician charts a fever or as a seismographer charts an earthquake.

The writer then speaks of the large British investments in China and of the fact that they have a greater grievance than the Americans regarding conditions in China and again referring to the resolutions adopted by the American Chamber of Commerce and the American Association said:

"American leadership therefore in adopting stringent resolutions and in the losing of temper caused surprise and perhaps dismay in both Chinese and American circles. Everyone wondered at this sudden flare of American activity. Heretofore the Americans were quiescent and willing to follow the footsteps of those who were more experienced and had more at stake, the British. But on this occasion, the Americans led all the other nationalities. America spoke up for once and one wonders whether the adage about the exchange value of silence was not applicable.

(Editor's Note:-The Bristish Chamber of Commerce and British China Association also adopted similar resolutions which were cabled to London at the same time the American resolutions were cabled to Washington.)

The writer further discusses China's serious situation which has largely been caused in his opinion by foreign interference in China. "They have been intervening in Chinese affairs, but always on the side of some political adventurer, Yuan Shih-kai, Tuan Chi-jui, Wu Pei-fu, Feng Yu-hsiang, Li Yuan-hung, and perhaps even Tsao Kun and Chang Tso-ling. This intervention is in the main responsible for much of the foreigner's troubles in China today."

Then after further criticism of the suggestions contained in the American Chamber's resolution, Mr. Sokolsky gives his own plan of intervention to solve China's troubles:

"1. Withdrawal of recognition from the Peking government by all the Powers. This government, now without a President, a vice-President, a Premier, a legal cabinet, means almost nothing in the life of China and persists only because of foreign recognition and the funds obtained from the Customs surpluses. Withdrawal of recognition and the retention of Customs Funds would facilitate the collapse of Peking militarism and might result in a few months of concentrated disorders, but the ultimate effect.

"2. The reorganization of the Chinese Maritime Customs under an international board of control, of which because of his experience and for the sake of expediency, Sir Francis Aglen might become the Chairman. It would be unwise at this time to consider any proposition which questioned the British position in the Customs Service; nevertheless the time has come when the control exercised by the Inspector-General of Customs over government finances should be vested in an international board, of which the United States and Japan must have an equal voice in determining policies with Great Britain. Customs funds should be held in trust for the Chinese people until such a time as the Powers recognize a government for China. The Powers would of course deduct such funds as are required to pay off obligations of the Chinese government secured on the Customs Revenue and such other obligations as the Chinese government has been unable to meet. Under this plan, the Customs fund would be utilized to reestablish China's credit abroad.

"3. The Powers should limit their military intervention to ample gunboats with landing parties along the principal rivers. No attempt should be made to garrison the interior which is after all a child's dream. Garrisons from Kasgar to Yunnanfu, from Shanghai to Tachienlu, would require the entire army of the United States. No nation will finance such a proposition and it would be to the permanent detriment of China to require her to finance such an undertaking.

"4. The policing of the railroads should be placed under General Munthe, a foreigner who holds rank in the Chinese army and who is in charge of the Peking Legation Police. General Munthe is a Scandinavian which makes his appointment particularly desirable, since the appointment of an American, Britisher or Japanese can only lead to jealousies and foreigners in this service should be recruited from countries having small interests in China, like the Scandinavian countries and Switzerland. The financing of this force should come from railway funds, customs funds, or if a foreign loan be required, from all Powers in the Consortium equally, no one Power being permitted to lend more than another. This is absolutely necessary if this plan is not to give the Chinese the impression that any one foreign nation is trying to steal the railroads, or to monopolize the building of future railways on the market for materials and cars.

"The advantage of this plan over that recommended by the American Chamber of Commerce is that no clause in it damages the Chinese people. They are protected against possible predatory habits among the Powers as against the incompetence of the Chinese. Further, it creates checks against the jealousies of the foreigners among themselves."

Washington to Be Informed of Present Danger to Missionaries in China

William C. McLaughlin, an American missionary located at Haichow, Kiangsu province, recently sailed for the United States in an attempt to induce Washington to take some action for the protection of about 100 American missionaries located in the bandit district of Kiangsu, Shantung and Anhwei provinces. Mr. McLaughlin comes from the district near the recent raid by Chinese bandits on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

The missionaries, all of northern and southern Presbyterian faith, are stationed in the cities of Haichow, Sutsien, Tsingkingpu, Hwaiangu, Ichowfu and Yihsien. McLaughlin, in an interview with the Chicago *Tribune* correspondent, said American missionaries had been located in this district from 12 to 30 years. They have about 10,000 converts to Christianity and 5,000 Chinese children in the mission schools.

He said practically all work has been suspended and many members have gone to Haichow on the coast to escape the brigands and others are in imminent danger of capture.

McLaughlin himself was fired on when coming on the railroad to Shanghai.

The missionary says he hopes to stir Washington to the dangers of the present situation in China of the thousands of American missionaries in the interior of China.

"The American People Are Looking at China"

BY FRANK H. HEDGES

Note:—Mr. Hedges was formerly a newspaper correspondent in Peking but is now in America on home leave.

IT is sometimes true that great services are rendered unconsciously. The group of soldier-bandits who, on May 6, stopped the Tientsin-Pukow express and carried its passengers into captivity, have done more that will work for the ultimate good of their nation than has any one of the office holders in Peking. They have succeeded in arresting the attention of the world, particularly of the United States, and of fixing that attention on China.

The people of the United states are looking at China. And what do they see!

It is not necessary to repaint for the readers of this magazine the picture of China today, the picture of one of the largest of the nations of the earth that is not also one of the greatest, due, primarily, to its own people. The picture presents many pitiful and tragic aspects, and these are the phases most clearly visible from the American shores of the Pacific. No news event that has come from China in years has made as profound and widespread an impression in America as has the Shantung bandit raid. The American press from coast to coast has featured the story in large headlines. Day after day it has continued to remain on the front page of most American papers, an unusual record for any event and especially for one that has occurred in China. Undoubtedly lawlessness and banditry are the two foremost ideas in connection with China held by the average American.

I do not intend here to take up the knowledge of the American government regarding China nor to speculate as to any future policy, but merely to give some idea of the affect of the bandit outrage on the American public, on the green grocer and the truck driver.

Supplementing the cabled news from China, there have been explanatory articles in many newspapers about Chinese banditry. Some of them have been truly explanatory, and the readers of such articles were indeed fortunate, but most of them have been written by persons who made hasty trips through the country, spending a month or so in China and therefore considering themselves experts on a subject so complicated that the few Americans who have spent the greater part of their lives studying China confess their inability to deal adequately with the subject. It is not important that these tourists considered themselves well versed in things Chinese; it is important that the American public takes them at their face value and believes whatever they may say or write.

The third source of information for most Americans concerning China as it exists this summer is the editorial columns of the American press. Here and there an editorial is seen which is encouraging, for its writer evidently has a sound knowledge of the subject with which he is dealing and is able to take a sane view of the situation. Such editorials are in the minority, however, and most of them consist of vaporings as foolish and as far from the truth as are the stories written by the tourist expert.

From these three sources of information the average American has become convinced, since May 6, that China is indeed in a pitiable state. Knowing that banditry is of frequent occurrence, he is interested in the cause, and so reads the explanation of the existing political disruption in the Republic. Banditry, civil warfare, lack of patriotism, a bankrupt government unable to meet its obligations: These and ideas of kindred meaning have been driven home to the American reader recently. There are other phases of the picture of China, some of them encouraging and optimistic; but it is the dark side that has been presented and it has been presented because it is the side which the Shantung bandits have thrown into high relief.

This is why I say that they have unconsciously done much that will work to the ultimate good of their country. American friendship for China is one of the few points in American foreign policy that has become definitely fixed in the mind of the nation at large. The Monroe Doctrine and one or two other policies are accepted by the average American quite as religiously as is the Constitution, or at least all but the Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution. He knows little about China or about this friendship, but he starts from a basis of prejudice in favor of the great Asiatic Republic.

Because of this, his reaction to the picture of China that is being painted in the United States is a peculiar one. If it were Turkey, for example, where the bandit raid had taken

place, he would have unhesitatingly condemned that country and have advocated drastic action on the part of the government. Punishment of the bandits and of Turkey would have been his one thought. Not so with China, however.

True, he believes that the bandits sh punished and that steps should be taken breaks, but he treasures no resentment a Instead, he is interested in how it ma country to help China in correcting the e her own boundaries. His traditional b friend of the Chinese is strengthened rat but he has begun to perceive that there n well as a sentimental side to that friend has largely contented himself with t decried Japan for taking over the Kiaoch and he championed China at the Washin he scarcely knew of what he was talkin of right and of helping the oppressed sentiment for the Chinese nation. That

It would be preposterous to say that in Shantung and the resultant publici American public as to the situation in China today, nor do I intend to make any such statement. It is true, however, that incident is the first to open the eyes of the masses of America to the fact that not all of China's ills are due to outside pressure and interference, but that a large part of them have arisen from within. He does not understand the situation nor does he know the solution for it, but he is slowly becoming convinced that unless China improves she is not deserving of his blind friendship. In this, I believe that he is several jumps behind the Department of State and the government in Washington, but this arcticle is not dealing with American governmental policy, present or future, in regard to China but with the attitude of the American people as a whole.

The bandits of Shantung have shown the American reading blic that Sino-American friendship is a real problem, made principally by China, and that the Asiatic Republic is in sore stress. The tremendously important consequence is that, stead of turning him from China as he turned from the ussia that arose in 1917, he is ready to take up the task of aching a solution but of reaching it with eyes wide open and a more enduring basis than one of mere sentimentality.

June 7, 1923.

Mr. Lasker and the U. S. Shipping Board

(From the New York Evening Mail)

In retiring to private life, Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, leaves behind him a record of achievement almost unparalleled in the history of governmental conduct of business affairs.

He found chaos and he leaves order. He found surplus material belonging to the board scattered through some 410 localities, often comprising whole villages and transportation systems. He leaves all this material cleaned up and even the sales organization which disposed of it disbanded.

He found thousands of ships tied up and useless or wandering aimlessly about the world. He leaves eighteen well developed steamship lines, with fewer than 1,000 unused vessels remaining to be sold.

He found an average operating deficit of $16,000,000 a month. He leaves an average operating deficit of $4,000,000 a month, and this should be wiped out and changed into a surplus within a comparatively brief time.

He found a total cash reserve of $4,000,000 and an accountancy system that was confused and incomprehensible. He leaves a total cash reserve of $125,000,000 and the only governmental agency with a regular, monthly trial balance.

He found fifty-six shipping companies, operating board vessels, facing bankruptcy. He leaves forty companies all sound and standing firmly on their own feet.

The failure of Congress to approve his plans for building up a merchant marine through subsidies forced him to recast his entire policy with regard to the future of these vessels. It is a remarkable tribute to the man's resourcefulness that he was still able to outline a programme which should insure a strong American marine in the future and turn over to his successor a definite, feasible working plan. A less courageous soul would have been discouraged at such a rebuff.

All this has been accomplished in two years. When Mr. Lasker was appointed, President Harding was criticised for naming for such a post a man from the interior, whose business training had had nothing to do with ships or shipping. The event has proved that Mr. Harding was right and his critics were wrong.

Militarism May Be Put to Test

BACK in the United States in the good old days there used to be a game played at all the county fairs. The paraphernalia required was simple, consisting of three walnut half shells and a little black ball about the size of a buckshot. The game was to tell under which shell lay the little black ball. It was a good game for the operator of it. That little black ball was trained by him to be the most elusive little thing one ever saw. They are playing a similar game in Peking these days, and Parliament is the little black ball. Much money has been spent in the hope that the little black ball was under the shell labeled Election of Tsao Kun, but oh, ever so many times the shell has been lifted and the black ball was not there. Tsao Kun and the other members of the Chihli party are getting tired of it.

All efforts to buy Parliament in sufficient numbers to get a quorum to declare Li Yuan-hung's term expired and to elect Tsao Kun to the vacancy have failed. It is now apparent that unless he can force an election very soon Tsao Kun and the Chihli party are doomed. And it is also apparent that the effort of another faction to induce Li Yuan-hung to go to Shanghai or Hangchow and summon his Cabinet and Parliament there to do his bidding also is doomed to failure. It begins to look as though there would be a new combination all around. The three men who would be on the outside looking in probably will be Tsao Kun, Li Yuan-hung and Sun Yat-sen. The people of China seem to have had enough of all of them.

The man whose star is in the ascendency at the moment is one who will be the target of many attacks, but he is rallying considerable support to himself at the time this is being written, and with some prospect of success. The longer the election of Tsao Kun is delayed the better will be the chances of Marshal Tuan Chi-Jui, a former Premier of China, a man of the old school and a fighter of repute. He has a following even in the Chihli party, and also is assured of the support of Chang Tso-Lin, who fought him in 1920 when the Anfu clique was driven from power and its leaders to refuge in the Japanese Legation. The worst that can be said of Marshal Tuan is that he was pro-Japanese. How far this remains true to-day remains to be seen. Japan has changed her tactics since the days of the Nishihara loans and Marshal Tuan also has been mellowed by the passing of the years, for he is no longer young.

Of course, Tuan Chi-Jui would have the support of Liang Shih-Yi and of all the leaders of the old Anfu Clique. Nearly every other enemy of the Chihli party would rally to his standard. Even Sun Yat-Sen, the perennial manifesto-issuer of Canton, probably would be able to find common ground on which he could stand with Marshal Tuan at least until after the first Cabinet crisis. There is a breaking up of the Kuomingtang party, anyhow, and some of them are certain to be in the Tuan camp. Only by a combination of the Anfuites, Chang Tso-Lin and Sun Yat-Sen can the grip of the militarists upon China be broken. The new deal might not prove any better in the end, but it would at least clear the atmosphere.

There may nothing come of this Tuan movement, which thus far has been kept strictly under cover in Tientsin, where it has been conducted under the very eyes of the Tientsin clique presided over by Tsao Jui. But the militarists are alarmed about it nonetheless. In fact, as this is being written a call is being prepared for a conference at Paotingfu of the military and civil governors of Kiangsu, Hupeh, Fukien, Honan, Shantung, Shensi, Kansu and Sinkiang provinces and the special administrative areas of Jehol, Chahar and Suiyan. Generals Wu Pei-fu, Feng Yu-Hsiang and Wang Hwei-Ching all support such a movement. It is the answer of the militarists to the prospect of a united opposition to them.

Even some of the militarists are not eager to support Tsao-Kun willy-nilly. Wu Pei-Fu, although loyal to his patron, still insists that there should be no railroading; but that the constitution first be promulgated. Feng Yu-Hsiang, who lost considerable prestige through his here's-your-hat-what's-your-hurry? invitation to Li Yuan-Hung has been trying to square himself ever since and at the same time to keep in with the crowd that in the end may dig up the arrears of his 30,000 troops. In addition to the militarists, Dr. Chen Ting Wang, Dr. W.W. Yen, Wellington Koo and others who have been in the good graces of the Chihli party are anxious to know just how far this business is going to go and will not continue their support of Tsao Kun if there are signs of a popular upheaval against him.

There is talk of convening Parliament even in the absence of the necessary quorum and of putting through the election of Tsao Kun whether or no, but there is not only dissention in the Chihli party over this question, but also the question whether Parliament will remain bought long enough to permit of a ballot. So much money has been spent by both sides that the pickings of the Parliamentarians are getting very slim. There is a good story going the rounds that owing to the high prices demanded for votes Tsao Kun decided to pay the members whatever they asked, payment to be made on the morning of election and as they entered the halls of Parliament. Then after the election the corrupt members were to be held up at the door on their way out and the money taken away from them. However that may be, the fact remains that Tsao Kun must be elected quickly if he is to be elected at all, and that is why the conference is to be held.

In the meantime there is a feeling among the Chinese that something is about to happen than is not good for China. This is reflected in the steady influx of wealthy Chinese into the foreign concessions. They want to be out of the way of bullets if civil war results. In fact, there has been a steady drift for some years to the foreign concessions of China. B. Lennox Simpson pointed out the other day in his address at the Anglo-American tiffin that 95 percent of the real estate of Hong Kong is owned by Chinese, and 80 percent of the British Concession in Tientsin. It is among this class of Chinese that the opposition to the removal of extraterritoriality exists.

Less and less is heard of the talk of foreign intervention. The foreign offices in London and Washington appear to pay little attention to the resolutions of the British and American associations in China. China seems to have destroyed all hope of the abolition of extraterritoriality for many years to come. What the Chinese now fear is that instead of actual intervention, which would unite all factions in China over night, the Powers will seek to extend the treaty port zone to an area along all the main railways. The proposed foreign policing of the railways is a step in this direction, and to forestall it the Ministry of Communications has hastened to send out General Munthe to make a tour of inspection and report, and also to provide further guards on the railways and even to the addition of armored cars—not for the passengers but for the troops that will accompany the train.

The Diplomatic Corps is running around in circles and does not seem to have any idea of just what to recommend. Whenever they do hit upon an idea that two or more can approve along comes a cablegram from the Foreign Office in Washington, London or Tokyo messing the whole thing up. Japan is trying to trail along with the other signatories of the Washington treaty but reserves the right of independent action the next time any of her nationals are attacked. She has been in the In-Bad Club for so long because of her policy in China that she will stand a great deal in the present situation, but not too much. The precarious relation between Great Britain and France prevents London from taking any definite stand, while if the United States has any policy it is being carefully concealed to prevent any more campaign material falling into the hands of the opponents of the Harding administration. Congress not being in session there is no chance for Hiram Johnson or Borah or men of that type to start a discussion that will arouse public opinion, and until public opinion is aroused the State Department is not likely to alter its policy regarding China and will maintain a spirit of benevolent offstanding despite the resolutions of the Chambers of Commerce of Shanghai, Hankow, Peking and other centers. These bodies got their resolutions published in the American press, but won no new friends in the State Department and only frowns from the Legation.

Until somebody can smoke out the position of the administration in Washington it reasonably may be assumed that the resolutions adopted by American trade bodies in China will go into the files. But the Americans who are here on the ground have made the situation clear. If the Chinese are disturbed by these resolutions and the Legation offended by some of recommendations, the fact remains that they were made not by a lot of hot-heads, not by a lot of tape-bound diplomats, but by the cool and capable representatives of the great American interests who have been sent here in the interest of the development of American trade and would be the very last to advocate anything that would tend to injure this trade. but on the other hand would go to the extreme to extend that trade in order that the artificial prosperity now existing in America might be made actual and permanent.

But what has hurt the feelings of the Chinese was the expression, common in all the resolutions, that there should be foreign supervision of China's finances and a foreign gendarmerie on the railways. That is what China fears most of all, and that is what holds the factions in China in leash today—the fear of foreign intervention. They realize that any real split-up in China will result in all the customs and salt revenues being withheld for the purpose of meeting foreign obligations. That is the real deterrent. It is also the reason why the Chinese are buying domestic bonds so heavily at this time. They feel that the foreigners will increase their hold on China. If fear restrains the Chinese faction and makes for some effort at reunification even if aimed only at the Chihli party, how much more would a real honest-to-goodness note do—a note that Charles Evans Hughes could write in true Rooseveltian style were it not for the fact that his boss is a candidate for re-election, with Ford, Hearst, McAdoo and few others just itching for the chance to make political thunder out of it whether right or wrong.

Mr. Hughes will not write such a note. But somebody has got to do it sooner or later or the railways of China and other properties into which much foreign capital has been invested will go to pot. According to figures published today the obligations of China, not including the arrears of pay and many other floating debts, amount to $1,981,780,028. This is divided as follows:

1—Domestic loans (secured)	$233,841,372
2—Foreign loans (secured)	1,087,500,000
3—German loans	2,230,000
4—Austrian loans	39,500,000
5—Domestic loans (unsecured)	95,148,890
6—Foreign loans (unsecured)	224,000,000
7—Salt Surplus loans	23,500,000
8—Treasury bonds	55,389,339
9—Short-term loans	22,068,427
10—Interest of the last six groups	66,000,000

There are continued and heavy defaults, while all sources of revenues in China are decreasing. More and more provinces are declaring their automony. Sun Yat-Sen again demands withdrawal by the Powers of recognition of the Peking government. There is no danger of that simply because Sun Yat-Sen reiterates it. There is even less danger of it because treaties negotiated in Peking over a period of more than half a century might be invalidated. But there is a prospect, and a very good prospect, that the Powers might not recognize any new government set up in Peking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Canton or Wuhu. That is why the militarists are thinking things over carefully; that is why all the enemies of the Chihli government, which is responsible for China's present mess, are trying to unite on some man from whom the Powers might not withhold recognition. China's safest move at the present moment would be to drag Li Yuan-Hung back to Peking again. Feng Yu-Hsiang would not dare to repeat his performance of June 13. Tsao Kun lacks the nerve to do so. But after that? Well, why prophesy?.

"Made in Manchuria" Banquet in Missouri

A "Made-in-Manchuria" banquet marked the close of the fourteenth annual Journalism week of the School of Journalism, of the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., on the evening of May 25, when more than 600 newspapermen and women representative of all sections of the United States and of some from foreign lands were guests of the School, and the South Manchuria Railway.

"In associating itself with the Missouri School of Journalism, which is the oldest institution of its kind in the world, to act as hosts to the distinguished assemblage of newspaper men who attended the week of lectures and entertainment at Columbia, the South Manchuria Railway was following the example of progressive business interests elsewhere which have availed themselves previously of this opportunity of bringing their countries or communities to public attention in America. Every Journalism Week at the Missouri school is closed by a similar banquet, typical in cuisine and decorations of some particular part of the world. There have been a "Made-in-Hawaii" banquet, a "Made-in-the-Philippines" banquet, a "Made-in-Missouri" banquet; and a few years ago the guests of the famous journalistic institution were delighted by a "Made-in-Japan" banquet.

"The "Made-in-Manchuria" banquet was characteristic of the prosperous section of the Asiatic continent through which the great South Manchuria Railways runs. The large banquet hall was made beautiful by Chinese, Japanese and Manchurian decorations, skilfully combined in an attractive color scheme. Around the gallery which encircles the hall stood a row of vermillion torii, interspersed by large lanterns and long scrolls on a background of natural grass matting. The speakers' dais, where Dr. Walter Williams, dean of the school and former editor of *The Trans-Pacific*, presided over the gathering, resembled in its general plan a Japanese temple, and a temple gong served the chairman as a gavel. It was surmounted by statues of Buddha and gorgeous peacocks which lent brilliant color to the setting."

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A new Hotel Statler (1100 rooms, 1100 baths) is under construction at Buffalo—to open in April, 1923; 500 additional rooms will be added later.

In the Park Square district of Boston there is to be another Hotel Statler, with 1100 rooms, 1100 baths, opening date to be announced later.

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China's Students in Foreign Lands

BY H. F. MACNAIR, PH. D.

WHEN the age-old civilization of China, and the geographical and political position of the country, are borne in mind it is not surprising that the going out of students from this land to other countries in pursuit of knowledge should be a distinctly modern movement, a movement just fifty years old in the year of 1922.

The country, which was to eastern Asia for three thousand years what Rome was to the Mediterranean world for one third that length of time, had occasionally sent its officials on missions to far countries century after century; numbers of its sailors, laborers, merchants, traders, and even occasional pilgrims had for two thousand years travelled to neighboring lands; these numbers were great enough to have a distinct material influence upon these lands but they were too small and of such classes as not to be missed by the imperial government—individuals whom it scorned to protect.

China was accustomed to receive students from other lands but sent none, with the exception of a few religious students, in return; others might learn of her, she had nothing to learn from them.—And then in the nineteenth century came the material impact of the West upon the East, and shortly a new class of Chinese began to leave their homes to reside in foreign lands in order to study the civilization of those lands and their secrets of success.

I.

The influence of the Western Christian missionary upon China has not yet been summarized; when this is done his responsibility for the new education in China, and for the going out of Chinese students to Europe and America will be found to be significant. Five years after the signing of the treaty of Nanking the Rev. Samuel M. Brown of the Morrison School in Hongkong, carried with him to America three Chinese youths Yung Wing, Wong Shing, and Wong Foon. They landed in New York on April 12, 1847, having doubled the Cape of Good Hope and stopped at St. Helena, after a passage of ninety-eight days. The three boys entered the Academy at Monson, Massachusetts. In the fall of the next year Wong Shing returned to China on account of poor health. In 1850 the other two were graduated from the Academy; Wong Foon then went to Scotland where he entered the University of Edinburgh, graduating third in a class of physicians and surgeons. He returned to China in 1857, where he maintained a fine professional reputation until his death in 1879.

Yung Wing entered Yale College and was a member of the class of 1854, being the first Chinese graduate of an American college. Returning to China he was able years later to interest the great viceroy Tseng Kwó Fan in an Educational Mission for Chinese students in the United States. Upon the death of Tseng in 1871, his successor and protege, Li Hung Chang forwarded the scheme.

The Chinese Educational Commission was to consist of two commissioners, two Chinese teachers who should give instruction in the Chinese language, and an interpreter. The number of students to be sent abroad was one hundred twenty to go in four annual divisions of thirty each. Candidates were to be between the ages of twelve and fifteen years; to be of good parentage or guardianship; to pass a medical examination; to pass examinations in both Chinese and English; and to attend a special preparatory school for a year prior to departure. The period over which the education of a youth was to extend was fifteen years, during which time the Chinese government was to pay all expenses, but not to be held responsible for the death of, or for any accident which might befall, a student.

In 1872 the first installment of thirty students reached the United States; in the three following years ninety more went making a total of the prescribed number. The youths were located by twos and fours with New England families in order that they might have the best advantages while in the country.

The Mission ended in 1881, following a series of intrigues in Peking and the United States by reactionaries who were opposed to Yung Wing himself, and to his ideas of foreign education for Chinese. All the students, about one hundred in number, were ordered to return to China where they found themselves objects of suspicion; during the next fifteen years they were shelved. [1]

After the humiliating war with Japan these students began to come into prominence and gradually many of them became holders of important official positions. They were participants, and in many cases molders, of the reform movement which culminated in the Revolution. Their position as reformers is interestingly summarized by Mr. H. B. Morse: "The young students of the post-Boxer period still supplied the impelling force; but by this time the small group of American students of the Yang Wing mission, less than a hundred in number, had emerged from the obscurity to which they had been relegated, and had taken their rightful place in the movement for reform. To them, and to a few others educated elsewhere, was assigned the leading part in drawing up a new constitution, the most prominent being Tang Shao-yi, Liang Tun-yen and Liang Cheng among the American students, and Wu Ting-fang, a member of the English Bar; they were backed by the strong support of Yuan Shih-kai, and it is a tribute to the sober sense of the Chinese race that the dominant inspiration in this constitutional movement was not the radical and revolutionary spirit filling the students taught in Japan, but the sane conservatism animating the select few educated in democratic America and England." [2]

II.

The country which attracted Chinese students in large numbers after the first educational experiment in America was Japan. Oddly enough it was after the China-Japan War of 1894-5, that students began going to that country. At first there were few; six years after the first slight influx there were only 591 in the country. The effect of the Russo-Japanese War was to encourage a much larger number to go. In 1905 the numbers jumped from 2,406 in January to 8,620 by the end of November. [3] The number continued to grow until at one time it has been estimated there were from 15,000 [4] to 25,000 [5] in the empire. In late years the number has gradually decreased for various reasons until at present there are probably about three thousand altogether,[6] including some two hundred fifty women students.

The arrival of such great numbers of foreign students brought about many problems difficult of solution. Most of the students were unacquainted with the Japanese language and although Chinese are able to read the written language of Japan after about three months of concentrated study it is practically as difficult for them to learn to speak the language as it is for Westerners. Another serious problem was that of housing the students, and not the smallest difficulty was that of arranging educational facilities inasmuch as the schools and universities were unprepared to receive such great additions.

At one time about ninety-eight per cent of these students were studying in Tokyo, some of them in schools opened expressly for Chinese. Probably ninety per cent of those now in Japan are in Tokyo. Small groups of from thirty to sixty are to be found in several other cities including Kyoto, Nagoya, Sendai, Osaka, Okayama, and Nagasaki.[7]

These men and women come from all parts of China, practically all of the provinces of China proper, as well as of Manchuria, being represented. As far back as 1905 every province except Kansu was represented. The Cantonese out-number those of any other province.

Some years ago the Chinese government signed an agreement with Japan to send fifty or sixty students to that country annually to enter government schools including the High Normal, The First High, the High Imdustrial, and the High Commercial Schools in Tokyo. This agreement lasts until 1923. Chinese students passing the entrance examinations into these schools obtain from their government a monthly allowance of between $18.00 and $22.00 which covers most of the necessary expenses.

The regular academic course is pursued by those who enter the High Normal and other High Schools, while those in the High Commercial School study commerce. In 1918 there were reported to be about three hundred Chinese studying various branches of industry in the High Industrial College.

1. Yung Wing, My Life in China and America (New York 1909); C. S. Walker, The Army of Chinese Students Abroad: World's Work, vol. 13: 8471-4.

2. H. B. Morse International Relations, vol. 3: 439-40.

3. D. W. Lyon, Chinese Students in Japan (Shai. 1906): 3.

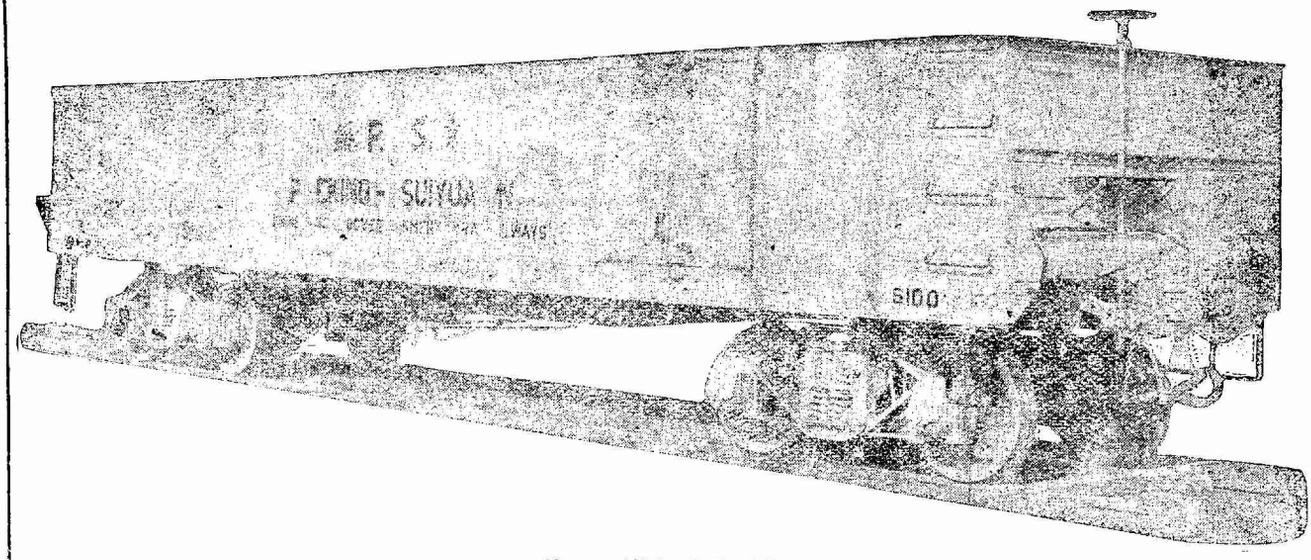
4. M. T. Z. Tyau, The Hope of China's Future: Contemporary Review, vol. 100: 825.

5. Japan year Book, 1919-1920: 270.

6. Japan Year Book, 1919-1920:270

7. W. H. Elwin, Chinese Students in Japan, The Japan Evangelist, December 1918.

All the world over



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The chief criticism of the courses in industrial science is that they are almost purely theoretical, the Chinese complaining that they are not permitted to visit and study Japanese factories.

The Higher Schools prepare for the Imperial and large private or non-government universities which many Chinese attend. There were at the end of 1916 in the Imperial University one hundred twenty-one Chinese; in 1918 about eight hundred Chinese were attending such universities as Waseda, Meiji, Nippon, and the Law and Politics university. The favorite subjects are law, politics, and economics; a considerable number study medicine, agriculture, and seri-culture.

The nearness of Japan to China and the fact that Japan seemed to have added to herself the characteristics and the power of Western civilization largely account for the numbers of Chinese who have gone to study in the country. It is not strange, however, that with the somewhat stroined relations between the two countries that have been noticeable at various times during the past quarter century there should have developed friction between the Chinese students and their Japanese hosts. It has been pointed out by those who have had experience with the Chinese students in Japan that the longer they stay in the country the more bitter their criticism of Japan becomes. [8] The Japanese have criticised the Chinese in Japan largely along social lines. The Chinese have complained that they do not receive courteous treatment from the Japanese except from those who are profiting from their stay in the country. [9] In recent years conditions have been slowly improving; Japanese educators and professional men have been showing greater interest in the Chinese visitors in an attempt to create a pleasanter state of things.

Provincial clubs for students have had a strong influence over the Chinese; those from one province uniting and at times showing antagonism to those from other provinces. These clubs give aid to newly arrived students and attempt to protect their interests. More important on account of its size has been the Chinese Students' Union which is the principal student organization. This Union has paid secretaries and a well organized central office. The interest of the Union has been largely political, politics being the chief topic of conversation at its meetings; it has taken a leading part in the Student Movement in Japan in recent years when the students have expressed their displeasure with the governments of China and Japan by rioting and breaking windews at the Chinese legation, Japanese police have at times entered and broken up meetings of the Union when criticism of Japan became too frank.

Partial oversight of the students has been until within recent years in the hands of Provincial Superintendents, often themselves graduates or senior students. These have had the handling of money from local governments, and municipal or guild grants. There was in 1918 a general "overseer" or Superintendent of all Chinese students; this man has had the handling of money matters, and being a graduate in Japan of earlier years has had an understanding of the conditions and problems to be met by his countrymen.[10]

III.

Probably the first Chinese student in the United Kingdom was Wong Foon who entered the University of Edinburgh in 1850, after completing the course in Monson Academy in Massachusetts.[11] Many of his countrymen have followed in his footsteps not alone in studying in the British Isles but in building up enviable reputations in China after their return during the more than seventy years which have passed since Wong Foon's matriculation.

The first group of Chinese students in England seems to have been a majority of the forty-eight sent to Europe in 1876 by the Foochow Arsenal for the purpose of studying navigation and ship-building. Of this group Sir Lo Feng Luh, afterwards Minister to England, and Admiral Sah Chen Ping were members. In 1881 more Chinese arrived in England to study naval and military science. At about the same time several privately supported students, including Wu Ting Fang, were in the country. In 1886 eighteen more naval students were sent by the Naval Colleges of Foochow and Tientsin. Various other small groups sent by the government, Imperial or Provincial, by Colleges, or by private means arrived from time to time. Besides these from China proper many Chinese from the Straits Settlements, including eleven holders of Queen's Scholarships, were sent to be educated in Cambridge, Edinburgh, and London.[12]

There were in 1916 almost three hundred Chinese students in Great Britain of whom approximately one-fourth were sent by the Chinese government and the remainder were self-supporting students. These three hundred represented fifteen of the eighteen provinces of China proper. The province of Kwangtung had a fraction less than one-half (142), while Kiangsu and Anhui came next with twenty-four and twenty-two respectively; Fukien and Chekiang ranked fourth and fifth with twenty and nineteen; Kwangsi, Kansu, and Kweichow were unrepresented.

Medicine (50), Law and Economics (47), Engineering (42), Mining (22), and Chemistry (10), claimed one hundred seventy-one. Sixty-seven were in preparatory courses.

Among institutions of learning London ranked first with one hundred sixteen Chinese, Edinburgh [13] second with thirty-seven, then Glasgow with twenty-five, Cambridge and Birmingham with eighteen each, and Newcastle with fifteen. Aberdeen, Oxford, Sheffield, Manchester, and Leeds with a few others had smaller numbers.

The main, if not the only, general organization of Chinese students in England is the Chinese Students' Christian Union in Great Britain and Ireland which was organized by a few Christian Chinese students with aid of a Scotch gentleman, Mr. David Beath, in 1908. The objects of the Union are to unite Christian students, to bring others to a knowledge of Christianity, and to "unite all Chinese students in Great Britain and Ireland who are interested in one another's moral and spiritual welfare."

Assistance was rendered for a time, prier to the outbreak of the recent war, to Chinese students as well as other Chinese in Great Britain, by the organization in 1913 of the Anglo-Chinese Friendship Bureau, the president of which was Viscount Bryce.

In the same year the Foreign Student Department of the British Student Christian Movement opened a hostel in London in which a few Chinese students resided with a few Englishmen. It is the aim of this Movement to protect Chinese from certain dangers to be met in the West by Oriental students by helping them to find congenial homes and friends while residing abroad. [14]

IV.

As far back as the last quarter of the eighteenth century two Chinese students appeared in France for whom the great statesman and economist Turgot wrote his best known work—the "Reflexions, sur la formation et la distribution des richesses." These were the forerunners of small groups who have studied on the continent from 1876 to the present day. Of the Foochow Arsenal group of 1876 several studied in France and Germany, and two of the 1881 group studied in the latter country. Between 1893 and 1896 five were sent to Germany by the Peking College of Languages to study law and philology. In 1903 the Nanking viceroy sent eight men to study military subjects in Germany, and in the same year twenty-six more were sent to that country by the ex-viceroy Chang Chih Tung half to study medicine, languages, and law, and half to study the German military system. To Belgium Chang despatched twenty-five men to study the Natural sciences, economics, and railways; and to France ten naval and military students, and twenty for other subjects.

In the following years small numbers of students mostly for military or scientific subjects were sent to France,

8. W. H. Elwin, op. cit.
9. Secretary Chang of Tokyo Y. M. C. A., Chinese Students' Journal, April 1918.
10. C. S. Walker, op. cit.; W. H. Elwin, op. cit.
11. Yung Wing, op. cit.
12. M. T. Z. Tyau, op. cit.:825-27; J. A. B. Cook to the writer.
13. A reference to Chinese students in Edinburgh, and their magazine "The Chinese Student" is to be found in the North China Herald, Vol. CXLII, No 2843:231.
14. K. L. Chau-Chinese Students in Great Britain in Peking Leader Special Anniversary Supplement—Feb. 12, 1919,: 66—70. In connection with the subject of Chinese Students in Great Britain, mention may be made of Canada and Australia in both of which countries comparatively small numbers may be found. Canada does not require Chinese students to pay the £100 poll tax collected from Chinese immigrants so long as they are bona fide students; in case they lose their status as such, it is collected (cf. Canada Year Book 1918,: 644). A. Chinese Students Union was formed in Toronto in June 1917 followed by a Chinese Student's Conference in September in the same city. In the case of Australia, a limited exemption is created in favor of Chinese students. . . . , under which they may be admitted for a period of twelve months or more, if necessary. . . M. T. Z. Tyau Legal Obligations, :108

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Belgium, Germany, Austria, and Russia. In 1911 there were some two hundred fifty such mostly from the Imperial or provincial governments.

A Special Educational Mission with headquarters in London was established in 1908 to supervise the Chinese students in Europe; previously there had been no uniform method of oversight and control. This system was changed in 1910 to one by which there is appointed in each country, having any considerable number of students, a superintendent of Chinese students—a system similar to that already mentioned in Japan.[15]

(A further installment of this discussion of the Chinese Student Abroad by Mr. MacNair will appear in an early issue of the *Review*).

Notes from Szechwan

Hsiung Keh Wu is the master of Szechwan. This is now an established fact. The failure of the Northern plans, and the spectacular collapse of the plans of Yang Seng, have engaged our attention for the past few weeks. As the battle has receded from us toward Chungking there has been less of excitement for us but war is war always, and there must have been the usual suffering, and extortion, from both sides, as the fight continued. There would be little use in trying to gather up all the stories that could be related along that line. Surely every one in China is now so familiar with such tales that they are almost commonplace.

This morning's vernacular paper contains the news for which we have been waiting. While we were certain that the forces loyal to Hsiung Keh Wu were actually turning the trick, we have waited for the formal announcement of the return of our genial Governor who, since April 4th, has been in the position of "Watchful Waiting." He, and the rest of the bunch, are doubtless now satisfied, for to-day comes the news that Liu Yu Kiu, as we call him, Liu Chen Shun, officially, is again the Military Governor of Szechwan. His resignation as civil Governor having never been acted upon by the Provincial Assembly he comes back in *status quo*.

It is too early for us to try to tell all that this means for this province. While this, supposedly Southern victory has been obtained here we learn that Dr. Sun Yat Sen has again left Canton. This of course, may not be true. But it does not affect us in the least. This has been a Szechwan victory for the Szechwanese who, let it be remembered, will never take kindly to dictation from the outside. The time will come when this province, with others, will make a strong China, but it will only be when the proper measure of autonomy (States Rights, or what you will,) has been recognized.

This will be from now on the Szechwan program. Of that we are certain. The whole movement, from its inception last winter, has had this in view. We will not forget that it began over the dismissal of one general. That one act must be kept in view. For while it is discounted in some quarters, the fact remains that a general was dismissed. What needs now to be accomplished is to convince the rest of the generals in the province, as well as those who are not in the province, that it is now "Szechwan for the Szechwanese." There is reason to believe that this will mean something new in the months to come.

In the meantime we, as in every other province, are at the mercy of the bandits. Whether Liu Yu Kiu can now give us relief is the question. We hear of bands of robbers close to this city, and they are certainly to be found in every other district. The defeated soldiers of Yang Seng's army will, of course, become bandits rather than starve, so the crop will not fail. Chinese gentlemen of wealth have been carried off within a few miles of the Capital. Most of our foreign residents have gone to Kwanhsien, Omei, Pehluting, or Douglas Heights. We have not heard of any one being molested.

A meeting has been held here protesting against the bandit nuisance. Telegrams have neen sent to Peking.

John Muir.

Chengtu, Szechwan, June 26, 1923.

15. In recent years there have been about 100 Chinese students in Holland from the Dutch East Indies.

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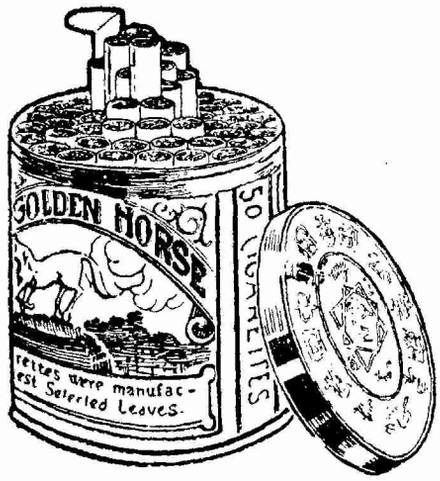

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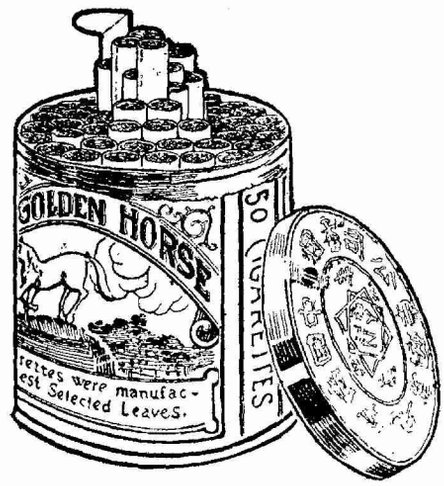

金馬香煙

25-382

Working for Social and Cultural Regeneration of China

BY TA CHEN

SU Hu is the central figure of a small group of young educators committed to the social and cultural regeneration in China. Almost without exception, they are profound scholars of Chinese civilization, discriminating critics of western culture and ardent advocates of experimental education.

Su Hu spent his boyhood in a little village near Hweichow in Anhuei province, which was the birthplace of Chu Shee, the philosopher of the Sung dynasty (960-1205), whose influence upon the Chinese people is second only to that of Confucius and Mencius. Having thoroughly acquainted himself with Chinese art and literature, Hu studied philosophy at Cornell University and then came to Columbia University for graduate study in philosophy. Upon his return to China, he was appointed, in 1916, professor of philosophy at the government university in Peking, from which institution a renaissance, as we shall see, spread throughout the country. Aside from his books on Experimentalism and A History of Chinese Philosophy, Dr. Hu has frequently contributed to The New Tide *La Jeunesse*, and Young China—Chinese journals of militant thought.

Three main characteristics dominate the renaissance: socialization, experimentation and adaptation.

Alarmed by the excessively high rate of illiteracy in China, Hu began to simplify and popularize the Chinese language. Says he:

According to Confucian Analects, if a mechanic wants to do his work well, he must first sharpen his tools. Language is such a tool for the study of civilization; therefore, to improve our language is to give our youths an adequate tool.

Starting from this point, he advocates the vernacular and disparages the classical language. The vernacular is the spoken language of the Chinese and is fundamentally different from the classical language which alone heretofore held the esteem of the scholars.

The distinction between the classical and the vernacular language is nominal, but that between a living and a dead language is vital. The classical language now used in our books is in many cases inadequate to express our thoughts and may therefore be called dead.

Not only has the vernacular been introduced in prose, but it has also influenced Chinese poetry. The new poetry that Dr. Hu writes is without meter, and the poems of some of his followers are rhymeless and meterless. "Poetry is spontaneous expression of human emotions, but meter makes the expression artificial." The attempt here, however, is not so successful as in vernacular prose, as Dr. Hu himself pointed out in a little manifesto recently issued:

My experiments in vernacular prose and poetry are excursions to a new "colony of literature." I am fairly successful in vernacular prose, but whether vernacular poetry can cure the artificialities of the old poetry, time alone can tell.

In addition, Dr. Hu seeks to improve the Chinese stage. The Ibsen number of *La Jeunesse* (June, 1919) reviews famous plays of several western nations as well as of China. The Peking school of plays is discredited for lack of plot, unrefined language and harsh music. The plays of the Yuen dynasty (1206-1367) and of a southern school (K'un C'hu) are recommended for pure diction and pleasing music that accompanies the performance. At present, the "transitional play," which draws much material from contemporary social customs and manners for the education of the masses is in vogue. Thus, in The Rickshaw Coolie scenes of poverty and misery of Peking slums are vividly dramatized. In The Marriage, a transition from old folkways to the new in matrimony, is humorously depicted.

What has been described clearly indicates socializing processes in education. The language will be so simplified that school children can learn it in a reasonably short time, and even rickshaw coolies may find it possible to read newspapers at their leisure. "The classical language belongs to the aristocrats and the vernacular to the commoners." The wide gap between the written and spoken languages will thus be bridged over, and elementary education for the millions may more easily be obtained.

Stressing experimentation on the one hand, the renaissance leaders discredit deduction and dogmas on the other. In his work on Experimentalism, Dr. Hu sketches the movement of his own initiative dating from his college days:

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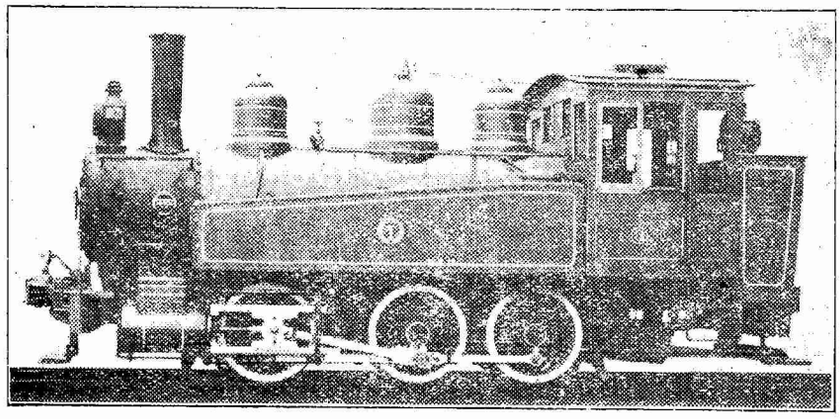

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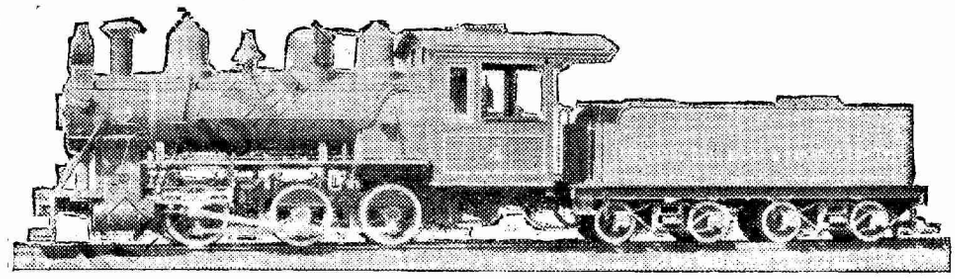

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25-384

I always say that the works of N. A. Sze and S. C. Tsao, two novelists of the vernacular school, have more literary value than those of T. C. Kuan and C. T. Yao, classicists of the Tsing dynasty (1644-1910). Many scholars have doubted my assertions. From various experiments recently made, I am convinced that more and more people can read newspapers and more and more people appreciate popular literary productions. Our language is thus made dynamic, and our young men have found an easier path to high intellectual attainments. . . .

When I was thinking of a literary revolution [continues the author] fearless criticisms against me came from my closest friends in American universities. They greatly clarified my thinking. I have told them that I am not sure of my success, but I am willing to put any new thing to trial and see whether it works. If so, it is practical. This is my understanding of pragmatism.

A part of this educational program is now being carried on in several Chinese schools. Their texts include such novels as Red Chamber Dreams, which is written in the vernacular and is easily understandable and readable. Liberal-minded teachers are also discouraging students from using wordy phrases, classical allusions, and from using carelessly, or inaccurately, similes, metaphors and other figures of speech. "Take away unnecessary burdens from the language," they say, "and the youngster may have a chance to think for himself."

It now remains to consider adaptation, the third characteristic of the renaissance. In recent years, Chinese educators have busied themselves with the copying of curricula from Japan, Germany and the United States. They have brought to the Chinese schools a conglomeration of systemless, aimless and meaningless courses of studies. The time has now come to give the young Chinese an educational program which is thoroughly Chinese in character and spirit. The renaissance leaders seem to be prepared for this. When they taboo an old tradition, they do so not because it is old, but because it in some ways hampers freedom of thought or action. When they champion a western idea, they do so not because it is new, but because it is adapted to educational needs of the present-day China.

An illustration will make the point clear. Coeducation is a western practice. The *mores* of Chinese society have not tolerated free social intercourse between the two sexes. Yet, in order to encourage freedom in marriage and to increase happiness in the family, girls must be well educated and sufficiently free to associate with boys. For many years, educators have hesitated to introduce coeducation into Chinese schools. But today, as the Chinese social system is undergoing momentous changes, co-education seems necessary. In several colleges where the students are mature enough not to abuse the privilege, co-education is now being introduced.—*From the Survey Graphic.*

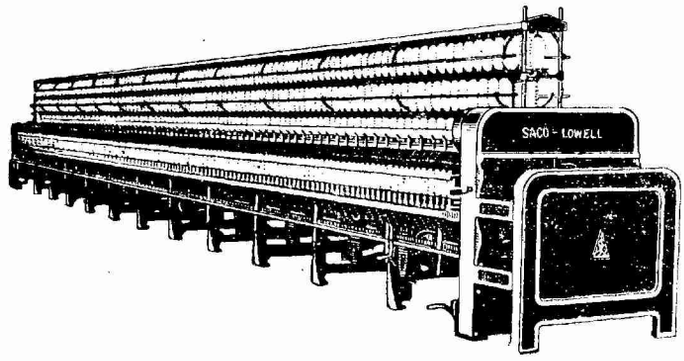
Seattle Helps China Fight the Narcotic

BY MARGARET BUNDY

WHEN the China club of Seattle, U. S. A., first discovered four years ago, that great quantities of morphine, cocaine, opium and other varieties of dope were being shipped through Seattle, westward bound, it decided that something had to be done to stem the tide of the poison traffic. The dope was ostensibly consigned to various countries in the Orient, Japan in particular, but instead of this, it was really being shipped into China.

A word as to the nature of the China club. Six years ago Julean Arnold, American commercial attache at Peking, visited Seattle. His addresses were of deep interest to the chamber of commerce and other prominent organizations of the city. The day before Mr. Arnold was to start on his trip back to the Orient, he and J.F. Douglas, a Seattle business man, were conversing on the feeling of interest that had been aroused in Seattle. It was a pity, Mr. Arnold said, to let that attitude die down, that there should be an organization formed whose purpose would be to keep alive the friendly relations with China.

The idea appealed to Mr. Douglas, who, the next day, called twenty-five prominent men of the city together to consult upon the matter. The result was the formation of the China club, which was to exist for the purpose of furthering friendship between China and Seattle. The club was not



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Just one of the instances of the typical services of the China club was the extension of hospitalities to the Chinese student delegation to Seattle in 1918. A picture of the group of students with their pennants and banners hangs in a conspicuous place on the wall of the China club headquarters at the present moment.

The first president of the China club was Judge Thomas Burke, who has long been known for his extensive studies of the Chinese. The present president is A. F. Haines, vice-president of the Admiral line of the Pacific Coast Steamship company. The executive secretary, J. C. Herbsman, was formerly an instructor at the University of Washington, and has since been doing Chatauqua work, having made several lecture tours through the Orient, British Columbia and the United States. His public activities have kept him in close touch with all the modern movements in China. Thus he is particularly adapted to his office.

It was more or less by accident that the great antidope movement fostered by the China club was initiated. About four years ago a young reporter on a Seattle paper was told to get a story on the narcotic situation. At that time there had been no publicity on the subject. The reporter, aroused to action by the results of his investigations, called at the China club to verify his information.

Aided by facts gleaned from the China club, the reporter wrote his story. He wrote it in so hot a style, that he confided to the secretary of the club that he doubted if the article would get by the city editor. Contrary to his fears, the story was run on the front page of the Sunday edition of the paper.

The China club, realizing the seriousness of the situation, immediately appointed a narcotics committee, with William K. McKibben as secretary. The committee got in touch with a number of persons who were in a position to help start the anti-narcotics campaign, and secured their cooperation.

Upon investigation the committee found that although the dope traffic was immoral and contrary to the stipulations of the antinarcotics treaty of 1914, signed at the Hague by all nations except Turkey and Germany, still; under the existing law of the United States, the trade was legal. The first thing to do was to change the law.

The result of the committee's work in this direction was the famous Jones-Miller bill. The bill was framed and written in the China club office, by Mr. McKibben, secretary of the committee. The China club sent Mr. McKibben East to aid in getting the measure passed. After a long effort, the bill was passed unanimously, May 22, 1922.

Total suppression of importation and exportation of narcotics through legal channels resulted from the passage of the bill. However, because of the ease of smuggling and the vast profits reaped by dealers, much illicit traffic has been carried on. To be effective the legislation must wipe out the production of the raw products from which the narcotics are made.

The attention of prominent congressmen was aroused over the subject, and they introduced the Porter bill, which provided for a plea to be sent to the offending nations, asking them in the name of humanity to stop producing the poppy and coca plants, used in the making of narcotics. The bill was passed, March 3, 1923, but just how effective it will be remains to be seen.

On March 3, the same day the Porter bill was passed at Washington, D. C., the Beeler bill was reintroduced in the Washington state legislature at Olympia. This bill, like the Jones-Miller bill, was framed in the office of the China club. Two years ago the bill was turned down, but upon its reintroduction this year it became a law. The bill provides that all persons guilty of smuggling or dealing in drugs be sentenced to not less than one or more than ten years in the penitentiary, and that the victims of the dope habit be committed to state institutions for treatment.

"The movements on the part of Seattle in fighting narcotic traffic," said Mr. McKibben, in speaking of the Beeler bill, "are humanitarian, not commercial, although the narcotic trade does have an effect on commerce. If the Chinese are decimated by the trade forced upon them by other countries, after they have made a big effort to free themselves from the curse, the result would be injurious commercially. Drug addicts have no money to purchase anything except drugs. The ability of the Chinese to purchase American goods will be greatly undermined and eventually ruined unless something is done to traffic in drugs."

Seattle, May 30, 1923

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Men and Events

Lansing W. Hoyt, American Trade Commissioner, Shanghai, expects to depart in a few days on a four months trip to the United States. He plans to spend most of his time in Washington, D. C. and will be accompanied by Mrs. Hoyt.

Plans are announced for the establishment of a school of journalism at the Peking University, at a cost of $500,000. There will be two foreign professors and one Chinese professor on the staff. No announcements have been made as to any further arrangements.

George S. Gresham, of the St. John's Middle School, departed for America by way of Europe on Tuesday, July 10. Mr. Gresham plans to spend a short time touring Europe previous to sailing for his home in Cambridge, Mass. He plans to be away from China a year.

F. L. Tinkham of the Asia Life Insurance Co., has been transferred from Peking to the head office in Shanghai, according to a Peking report. Mr. Tinkham plans to arrive in Shanghai this week. He was formerly a member of the staff of the American Trading Company, Shanghai.

Under the heading "Who's Who Among Contributors" in the special banking and financial issue of the *China Weekly Review* it is recorded that T. M. Hsi is a sub-manager of the Chung Foo Union Bank of Shanghai, which is a misquote, as Mr. Hsi is a member of the Chinese Brokers' Association, and is not connected with the bank.

The Great China Literary Society, Heng Foong Road, Chapei, has recently issued a publication containing a series of articles on literature and science, both in foreign and Chinese. Under the title "The Fishing Hermit at Sze River and His Writings," Yu Ing-ming has disclosed some valuable and interesting discussions on literature, religion, art, drama, and novel.

Through the courtesy of the United States Department of Agriculture the office of the American Commercial Attache has been able to secure a sample set of the new standards of American Raw Cotton of the 1923 crop. These new standards become effective August 1, 1923. Importers or purchasers of American raw cotton are cordially invited to inspect and consult this set of standard samples.

The following cablegram regarding business conditions in the United States was received today from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington D. C.:- "Usual seasonal slackenings in production and sales apparent such lines as building, automotive and lumber; Money tighter and rates higher; Collections fair; Prices wheat, cotton, steel declining; Corn increasing; Stocks of goods moderate."

Judge C. S. Lobingier, of the United States Court for China, is planning to go to Tientsin and Harbin to hold sessions of the American Court on July 30. In addition to several criminal and a number of civil cases which he will hear in Tientsin, Judge Lobingier will hear several cases at Harbin at the conclusion of the Tientsin session. He will also spend several days in Peking before he returns to Shanghai.

Dr. Stafford M. Cox, a resident of China for twenty-two years has recently arrived in New York on furlough and is stopping at the Hotel Pennsylvania. Dr. Cox in an interview stated the outlook for a successful settlement of Chinese difficulties, and a return of things Chinese to normal, is the glad promise given out to America. Dr. Cox says intelligence is valued most by the thinking Chinese and material wealth defers to attainments of the mind, and high ideals is a matter of honesty.

At a meeting of the U. S. Department of Commerce plans were discussed to assist the Chinese government in raising $180,000,000 to liquidate overdue foreign obligations, but the Chairman of the Council pointed out that there was at the present time no acceptable security for a new loan and that participation by the U. S. government should be avoided. Of the total amount owed abroad by the Chinese government, it was said, 40 percent represented overdue obligations to Japanese business concerns and about 5 percent debts owed to American interests.

"There can be no book giving such a full account of the Chinese in the United States as this," is the introduction to a book recently published entitled "The Real Chinese in America," by J. S. Tow, secretary of the Chinese Consulate General at New York, with rank of Consul-Eleve. Mr. Tow says the American public must be educated as to the identity of the real Chinese who are in America, as the Chinese in that country have been depicted by fiction writers, film producers and exhibitors as a vicious, immoral and unscrupulous people who are painted as gamblers opium smokers and Tong fighters. The book is illustrated and is $1.50 postpaid, published by the Academy Press, 112 Fourth Avenue, New York.

The Seattle Chamber of Commerce has approved the proposal of the Admiral-Oriental line to purchase and operate the present fleet of five passenger lines and nine freighters. The Chamber urged the Shipping Board to give preference in all sale of Shipping Board vessels to American citizens. It

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was pointed out that if the American Merchant Marine is to compete successfully with foreign lines it must base its Pacific fleet on Puget Sound which is on the short route to the Orient, according to the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. In this connection the Shipping Board has announced the definite allocation of five steel freighters to the company for operation between the North Pacific and the Orient. This makes it possible for the Admiral Oriental Line to send a freighter every twenty-one days to North China ports.

Definite progress is reported in the preparation for the holding of the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition in 1926, at Philadelphia, Pa., commemorating the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, the most striking evidence of which, is the public announcement of the completion of the first million dollars of subscriptions. The enterprise was launched two years ago and since that time has met with many obstacles, The proposed exposition has had the endorsement of the City Council of Philadelphia which made an initial appropriation coupled with a pledge of $5,000,000, and the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in addition to the sanction of Congress. "An international exposition of this sort, in which all nations will be asked to participate, will challenge the attention of all nationals as well as Americans to the patriotic and ennobling deeds of American founders," is the opinion of Congress.

A story which rivals any of the old "Diamond Dick" variety was divulged recently by some young Chinese who were former employes in the West Indies and who recently arrived off the coast of New York in a half starved condition. Fifteen survivors of the lot told their story to Ellis Island authorities by whom they were picked up. It is understood that last Spring, a group of twenty-four young Chinese, working in the West Indies got enough money to start them to America including a bribe of $500 to a smuggler, a white man, who promised to deliver them despite the immigration laws. Within the three mile limit the Captain disappeared from the ship *Mary Beatrice* demanding before his departure the $500 before deliverance. The Chinese immediately mutinied and nine of them were killed in the fight and the entire crew of the ship was slain. The fifteen young Chinese who were left were found in a helpless sloop off the harbor in a half-starved bewildered condition.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai held a reception at the chamber's headquarters on Thursday afternoon, July 5, in honor of J. B. Powell, editor and publisher of the *REVIEW* and one of the captives of the Lincheng bandits. Mr. Powell gave a lengthy address in which he mentioned the fact that the Lincheng outrage was merely an incident of the general political situation which had become most serious. Mr. Powell emphasized that "Unless the merchants, the educated class and the property holders come to the realization that they must themselves devise some means of saving the situation, bandits will rule China. The bottom layer of the social strata will control the nation. You are the losers." The meeting was attended by the directors of the chamber, including H. Y. Moh, Yu Yah-ching, Lauo King Kee, Yuan Li-tung, S. U. Zau, S. S. Feng, Hsu Kwan-nan, Yih Huai-chun, Chu Weiching and other influential merchants. Fong Chu-pa, vice-chairman, presided.

Good-bye, Dear Old Cathay!*

BY V. P. TING

(*Prof. of English, S.E.U.*)

1. Oh, sweet Cathay, land of my birth!
   To thee I wish to say,
   Ere I proceed into my berth,
   Good-bye, dear old Cathay!
   Thy towering hills and rippling dales
   Of many a relic old
   And numerous historic tales,
   Ne'er more may I behold.

   Chorus:—
   The boat goes sailing down the quay.
   Good-bye, dear, old Cathay!
   My heart shall oft abide with thee.
   Good-bye, dear, old Cathay!

2. Thy scenes of beauty on West Lake,
   Where boats and barges sail;
   Where throngs of summer tourists take
   Charming pictures for sale.
   Thy Temple of Heaven and Ming Tombs
   In Peking and Nanking,
   And sundry caves and catacombs
   I mayn't be enjoying.

   Chorus:—
   The boat goes sailing down the quay.
   Good-bye, dear, old Cathay!
   For many a day I mayn't see thee.
   Good-bye, dear old Cathay!

3. Oh, old Cathay, my fatherland!
   I cannot but delay,
   For one more moment beforehand,
   My ling'ring look to pay
   To dear Cathay, my native land
   Of flowers rich and gay!
   When I arrive on foreign sand,
   I may not see Cathay.

   Chorus:—
   The boat goes sailing down the quay.
   Good-bye, dear old Cathay!
   My heart shall oft abide with thee
   Till my return to Cathay.

(**A song adapted to the tune of "The Ship Goes Sailing down the Bay."*)

President Harding Greeted by American Chambers Here

President Harding who is making a tour of the West, and Pacific Coast, as well as making a trip from Seattle to Alaska, was greeted at Seattle several days ago by the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai who sent the following despatch by way of Naval radio as a welcome to the first President in the history of the United States to embark on a Pacific journey:

"Warren G. Harding, President of the United States, care Transport *Henderson*, Seattle to Alaska:

"Welcome to the Pacific.

"Your voyage indicates the interest of our government in affairs in this part of the world and is very gratifying to Americans in all walks of life who have worked long and patriotically to bring about the closer interest of America in the great and vital problems affecting the future peace and welfare of America and the nations about the Pacific.

"Conditions in the Republic of China are now most critical, and demand the closest attention of yourself and American leadership, otherwise China's four hundred millions will be forced to abandon the dream of democracy modelled upon our example, and possibly accept leadership of interests which are not sympathetic to our ideals of world peace and human welfare.

"American commercial interests in the Far East potentially are the greatest in the whole world and they demand the closest attention if they are to be preserved for our present and future generations.

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The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Thursday, July 5, to Wednesday, July 11).

The chances of obtaining a quorum and overcoming the Parliamentary deadlock in the Capital is still more remote and doubtful, and the impending struggle over the presidency of China, along with the usual haranguing of politics in the various provinces constitute the trend of news in China for the week under review. Japan and Russia are both doubtful as to the success of their confab, and Canton reports reveal the fact that Sun Yat-sen and Marshal Tsao Kun are attempting a rapprochment between the Chihli party and the Kuomingtang.

Tsao Kun "Flirting" with Sun Yat-sen

Perhaps the most complete report from Peking depicting the real situation with regard to the impending struggle over the presidency and the political situation is contained in a *Reuters* report of recent date:

"Peking at the present time is full of rumours most of which are being spread by one party or another for propagandist purposes,

"Among the rumours current just now is one that Marshal Tsao Kun will soon be appointed Acting Premier and will take charge of presidential affairs pending the election. The same rumour was in circulation soon after the departure of President Li Yuan-hung and now it has been revived and is being repeated in many Chinese quarters.

"In Parliamentary circles it is admitted that such a suggestion was made some time ago but they say that the likelihood of it is now over because so many Members of Parliament were opposed to the scheme."

The Cabinet

"According to propagandists on the Chihli side Marshal Tsao Kun has told Mr. Wen Shih-lin and Mr. Lai Yin, who are prominent supporters of his in Parliament, that he hopes the following measures will be carried out: (1) The vacancies in the present cabinet should be filled. (2) The election should be postponed till it can be carried out with a show of legality. (3) Dr. Koo must be persuaded to become Foreign Minister to restore the international prestige of China. (4) Dr. Sun Yat-sen should be approached so that the way may be paved for unification.

"With reference to the last of these proposals Marshal Tsao Kun has despatched a telegram to Dr. Sun through Mr. Sun Hung-yi dated July 2nd., expressing appreciation of Dr. Sun's efforts to maintain law and order and supporting his policy of disbandment and the enrolment of disbanded troops into labour units. The telegram in conclusion suggests that a conference on equal terms should be arranged to discuss unification between North and South."

Sun's Intentions

"According to propaganda on the other side Dr. Sun Yat-sen is more inclined to strengthen the triple alliance between the Kuomintang, the Anfuites and Mukden rather than to come to terms with Marshal Tsao Kun.

"It is reported that Messrs. Wu Yu-lin, Chang Chih-tang and Pien Shou-ching are collecting money in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai and elsewhere for the presidential election expenses. It is stated that they wish to raise at least $10,000,000.

Bringing the Parliament to Shanghai

While there are several supporters of the idea of bringing a Parliament to Shanghai where a peace conference might convene without the tense political environment of Peking, which indirectly might force a quorum in Peking, still there is much talk from oppositionists of not moving it to Shanghai or else-where. Chang Shih-tsai has recently submitted ten plausible reasons why this should not be done. His bill goes on to prove the illegality and danger to China of such a move, which he says would put the country in a condition similar to Russia, and has the effect of making a legal issue of the question. The latest estimate places the number of recalcitrant member's of Parliament in Tientsin at one hundred, not to mention the number in Shanghai who are being lavishly entertained, according to this report, by workers of General Lu Yung-hsiang, in an effort to attract the other malcontents from Peking and Tientsin to set up a session in Chekiang.

More Echoes of Banditry in China

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K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

The soldiers are not allowed to protect the border places between provinces, where the bandits are wont to work since no soldier is permitted to invade the territory of another province. This statement was made by General Yen Hsi-shan, Governor of Shansi, who is most eager to cooperate in fighting the bandit menace.

Much surprise was felt when the report from Hongkong came stating another train had been held up by bandits on the Canton-Kowloon Railway, when two Chinese were killed, ninety carried off and $50,000 worth of loot taken. This raid took place fifteen miles from Canton. Following this an important letter was addressed to the *London Times* by leading British firms in China, protesting China's chaotic condition and dwelling on the necessity of action in order to restore authority and thus grapple with the tendency in the direction of a revival of anti-foreign feeling.

According to a *Reuters* report another bandit outrage is also reported from Hsitung of the Korean border. For sometime marauding bodies have been moving about in the Chientao neighborhood, and on the morning of July 3, a band of 150 Chinese and Koreans, whose headquarters are known to be at Antunghsien in the province of Kirin, crossed the border and attacked the detached Japanese police station at Hsitung and cut the telegraph and telephone lines. After a fierce fight the police succeeded in driving off the bandits.

Reports from Hankow disclose that Father Mulatto, who was captured by bandits last month, while he is not being badly treated by the bandits? his raiment is scanty, and he is very sick. As the Mission to which the captive belongs is French, the French, and Italian Consuls have been pressing the local authorities to take steps for the release of the Italian priest. Some action was forced last week when troops were sent out to engage the bandits which they did to their cost, being heavily defeated by the rapidly increasing force of bandits when the bandits captured Father Mulatto and some two hundred Chinese who were in residence in the Mission, they completed destroyed the mission buildings.

Chinese Militarists Clamor for New Wireless Stations

That Chinese militarists are gradually taking an interest in the wireless is shown by a despatch from General Wu Pei-fu to the Ministry of Communications requesting Admiral Wu Yu-lin to select and despatch an experienced wireless man to Loyang for the purpose of building a suitable wireless station there. The *Asiatic News Agency* goes on to state:

"At the same time, Marshal Tsao Kun, with the concurrence of General Chi of Kiangsu, Genera. Hsiao of Hupeh and General Tien of Shantung, is going to construct radio stations within all those twelve provinces and three special administrative districts which are controlled by leaders of the Chihli party so that in case of emergency, they need not solely rely upon the Chinese land telegraphs for their military communications. It is reported among Chinese officials that the government are satisfied with the wireless stations built in Urga and Kashgar by the Marconi company so that the leaders are going to build more for inner communications. This action of the Northern Militarists will surely be followed by their rivals in the South and South-West and here is a fine opportunity for foreign experts to secure radio business.

"Today's advices from Mukden indicate that General Chang Tso-lin, with the co-operation of Japanese wireless engineers, is building a network of radio service between the headquarters of the various Army Divisions and his own office as well as his private residence, as far as Kirin and Harbin, so that he can communicate with his generals at his convenience. Mr' Wu, former Manager of the Peking wireless, who was persecuted by ex-Minister Kao Enhung, as an agent of the Chiaotung clique, is now in charge of Chang Tso-lin's wireless service in Manchuria."

Dr. Sun's Manifesto

Dr. Sun Yat-sen from the Generalissmo's headquarters in Canton has issued a Manifesto to the Foreign Powers which tells of the evils of militarism, and the futility of the Peking government. Parts of the Manifesto appear below:

"The Chinese people have suffered long and heavily under the burden of militarism which has brought in its train civil war, disunion, and anarchy. The recent deplorable bandit outrage on one of the trunk railways, though startling to the outside world, is to the long-suffering Chinese people but another incident of innumerable similar happenings in places little known, another count in their indictment against their oppressors. When it is pointed out that within a radius of 100 miles of Lincheng, adjoin the territories of five provinces under the military jurisdiction of the most prominent and

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE MEN OF AFFAIRS IN CHINA TODAY?

Do you know the names of the leading bankers, the men who operate the cotton and flour mills, the men who are interested in conservancy and flood prevention, the men who are trying to reorganize China educationally, the leading military governors or *tuchuns*, members of the various cabinets in recent years?

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H. Y. Moh	Alfred Sze	Y. T. Tsur	Tang Shao-yi
Li Yuan-hung	Hsiung Hsi Ling	Tsai Yuan-pei	Tuan Chi-jui
Fong F. Sec	Chang Tai Yen	David Yui	Sun Yat Sen
P. W. Kuo	Wellington Koo	W. W. Yen	C. C. Nieh
Li Ming	Wang Chung-hui	C. T. Wang	Hwang Fu
K. P. Chen	Sung Han-chang	Liang Shih-yi	Kan Yu-we
Che Shih-yuan	Lu Yung-hsiang	Tsao Kun	Wu Pei-fu

These twenty-eight names represent individuals who are fairly well known, but outside of their names what do you know about them—about their educations—official life—present addresses—age—and so on. The next edition of

Who's Who in China

will give you just the information which you desire regarding these men and also the biographies and pictures of about 500 additional men who are active in the present day affairs of the Republic of China.

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Wong Wen-kuang,
Manager.

powerful Militarists of the North, whose soldiery number officially half a million, it will be realized what the extent of the evil and the futility of militarism is.

"Conscious of the sentiment of the country and convinced that the urgent needs of China are the disbandment of superfluous soldiery and the establishment of a united and efficient government, I, last year, suggested a meeting of the principal political and military parties in conference having for its agenda the disbandment of troops throughout the country by general agreement and the subsequent employment of the men in productive works of public utility, the establishment of a Central government which should receive the support of all the provinces and perform the functions and discharge the duties of an enlightened progressive and democratic government, the agreement on a constructive programme for the Central government and the provinces, and the settlement of those political questions on which the future peace and good government of the country and the smooth relations between the Central and Provincial governments depend.

"Such a Disarmament Conference was little to the liking of the Militarists, as it would deprive them of the tools on which they depended for the realization of their unholy ambitions and was like "asking the tiger for his skin."

"The Foreign Powers, who must all along have realized the farce of their recognition, have been prompted to do so by the notion that they must have some entity, though it be a nonentity, with which to deal. However, by their action, they have given Peking moral prestige and financial support in the shape of revenues under foreign control so that the Peking government has been enabled to exist by virtue of foreign recognition and by that alone. Unconsciously perhaps, they have thus done something which they have professed they would not do, that is, intervened in China's internal affairs by practically imposing on the country a government repudiated by it. They have by supporting a government which cannot exist for a single day without such support, hindered China from establishing an effective and stable government which the Washington Conference agreed to provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself. They have by prolonging civil war, disorder and disorganization, injured the interests of their own nationals whose trade and business with China have naturally suffered loss and inconvenience."

Warfare in South China

Dr. Sun Yat-sen and General Chen Chiung-ming are finding it rather difficult to wipe either one or the other out and the two parties are trying to bring about a mediation namely the party which stands for the policy of "Canton for the Cantonese" and the old Chiaotung clique led by Liang Shih-yi according to reports. How this can be effected will be a difficult problem and there are at least three questions which have to be settled before it can be brought about: (1) How to dispose of General Chen Chiung-ming's troops. (2) The disposal of Yunnanese troops whom Dr. Sun does not want to send back to Yunnan. (3) How to satisfy Hu Han-min and General Hsu Ching-chih, who are opposed to these negotiations. *Reuters* points out it is believed that some arrangement will be reached soon as Dr. Sun is desirous of having his own province settled in order to negotiate with the anti-Chihli parties in the North.

The Philippines

During the week under review rail and wire communication north of Manila has been interrupted by heavy floods. The rains occurred just at the time Major-General Leonard Wood was returning to the Islands from his trip to the States and his boat was held up several days in the harbor. As a result of the heavy rain, virtually the whole province of Pangasinan was under water and an estimate of hundreds of thousands of pesos was reported to be the loss. The heaviest damage was on the provincial roads and standing crops.

Other news from the Philippines of importance is the report from the director of experimental work after months of investigation, stating that this year would see one of the largest sugar crops ever harvested in the Philippines. The figures obtained in this report are as near accurate as any gathered heretofore and it shows that practically all districts are getting more cane per hectare under cultivation.

Increased salaries for 1,500 Filipino teachers was a decision reached by Department of Public Instruction recently. Most of these teachers now receive Pesos 1,560 per annum and will be increased to Pesos 2,000.

The Boycott in China

While the boycott continues in various districts, still no decisive action has been taken by Japan in this connection. While some of the Japanese papers in commenting on the situation state it means the anti-Japanese agitation now in China is growing more fierce every day and will eventually mean the severance of relations with Japan economically other papers state Japan has an indifferent attitude toward the boycott. At least the Changsha fracas seems to have subsided for the moment.

Japan's Boxer Indemnity

A late report carried by the *Chung Mei News Agency* says that Chen Yen-lin and Chu Nien chu, have submitted their report as members of the Educational Commission sent to Japan in connection with the return of a portion of the Boxer Indemnity for educational purposes. They go on to say "they have secured the agreement of the Japanese government in the sending of a Chinese Commission to Japan to work with the Education Bureau for the securing of the best results from the $300,000 which Japan is setting aside for the use of Chinese students in Japan from April 1st, 1923 to April 1st, 1924.

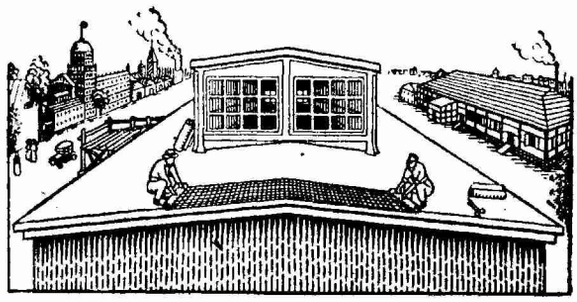
"The members of the commission in their report state that they tried to have the funds controlled by a joint commission, but the Japanese pointed out that the appropriation had been made by an act of Parliament which could not be changed and it was not possible to have Chinese members on the education board which was a purely executive body."

Tokyo Pessimistic over Russian Confab

Japan seems to have turned her entire attention toward the Russian parley for the time being, and General Yoffe along with the Nippon diplomats continue to meet in conference from day to day, attempting to reach a mutual agreement. However, obstacles continue to come up. The last *Reuters* message had the following to say relative to the agreement:

"The differences between the Russian and Japanese points of view on the questions of Nikolaievsk indemnity and the evacuation of Sakhalin, which, it is understood, Mr. Kawakami insists should be considered together, render a successful outcome of the present conversations extremely doubtful according to the views in reliable quarters It is stated that up to now the parties are no nearer agreement than at Changchun. Though no agreement may be reached on the questions hitherto taken up, conversations are expected to continue for some weeks and other topics will be explored.

"On the suggestion of both delegates the Russo-Japanese conversations were called off for a days' session. It is believed that the Nikolaievsk and Sakhalin questions have created a deadlock."



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GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

July 5. Irish Free State government publishes captured documents which show total withdrawal of De Valera's party from armed resistance.——France's vitality is shown in her wonderful recovery from her war losses as her foreign trade has already exceeded pre-war figures.——Japan is stated to be sounding Great Britain and United States with a view to special agreement between the three to complete the Washington Naval Treaty.——Lausanne Conference is reported to be near an end.——Sir John Jordan, former British Minister to China expresses doubt in London whether Tuchuns of China will show much respect for suggested native railway police unless there is a stiffening of foreigners in ranks and foreign control.

July 6. The German reparations are apparently proceeding amicably as discussions continue between British, French and Belgian Ambassadors.——Nearly 25,000 men idle in England due to dockyard men's strike over reduction of wages.——Paris commemorates 147th anniversary of the American Declaration of Independence, when President Millerand sends a message to President Harding telling of unveiling of memorial.

July 7. G. $4,600,000,000 is the sum handed over in bonds in connection with Great Britain's settlement of her war debts to United States.——With reference to Singapore Base a London paper points out the probable seizure of the Dutch Indies by one or the other of the belligerents in the event of a Pacific war, and says Singapore would be an excellent way of stopping it.——Paris report says British could firmly speak to Berlin and resistance would cease in the Ruhr, and work would be resumed.

July 8. Dock strikers in England plan to continue their campaign until employers agree to their terms, the work in the docks is practically at a standstill.——London report says recent rise in the Bank of England rate is said to have been made with a view to curtailing American borrowing on the London market.——Turkish delegates are planning to return to Angora, according to report from Lausanne, as certain questions have been settled between Turkey and Greece.——French Chamber of Deputies ratify Washington Naval Treaty, and in the discussion it was pointed out that France did not need big battle squadrons.——Soviet Russia announces a new constitution, which embraces seven allied Soviet Republics.

July 10. Plans to assist Chinese government in raising $180,000,000 to liquidate overdue foreign obligations is discussed at meeting of Advisory Council of Far Eastern Division of U. S. Department of Commerce, when it was advised to avoid all China loans.——45,000 aliens are admitted to United States while 258 have been deported and 2,000 are held for investigation.——Council of League of Nations expresses satisfaction at amnesties recently granted by Governing Commission of the Saat and its appreciation of the Commission's administrative work in difficult circumstances.——Italian government, it is understood, is in favor of strengthening diplomatic action, without giving entire support to British or French views on question of the Ruhr.——Lausanne Conference is concluded as agreement has been made on questions of debt currency, concessions and evacuation of Turkish territory.

July 11. Paris report says a unanimous vote is made when French Chamber of Deputies passes bill approving Pacific Convention, in House of Commons.——British Cabinet continues to discuss subject of German reparations, and rumors are still current of the separate action by British. ..—Dockers in England still remain on strike, despite resolutions passed from day to day.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—The action of the market during the past week has been very erratic, with a more general interest on the part of the outside public, which freely enlisted on the Bull side.

The unfavorable condition of the crop has been intensified by the continuation of bad weather throughout the Kiangsu and Chekiang cotton belts, cold and rainy weather prevailing during the major portion of the week. The crop outlook has undoubtedly been impaired somewhat in those sections, but taking the belts as a whole, there have been remarkably few complaints, showing, we think, that the situation is rather better than usual and certainly with much brighter prospects than last year.

While after such a wild advance as we have had we may have further erratic fluctuation and it may be hard to pick the top, we feel, however, that those who sell the new crop positions around present prices will before long find such sales profitable.

Yarn:—The market has been quite firm during the early part of the week and at the close, the market seemed to be in favor of steady prices. Business for export about 5,000 to 6,000 bales has been booked, and over 5,000 direct business with the Mills has been recorded. From present indications a steady market is looked forward to for the near future.

Liverpool, July 5, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot.....15.60 Pence
" " October.....12.88 "
" " January.....12.34 "
Market:—*Steady.*

New York, July 5, 1923.

New York Market:—October.....23.77 Cents
December.....23.28 "
January.....22.99 "
March.....22.97 "
May.....22.85 "
Spot.....27.65 "
Market:—*Steady*

Bombay, June 5, 1923.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. July/Aug.....Rps. 519 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, July..... " 448 " "
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan..... " 431 " "
Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot..... Tls. 42.00
Shanghai, Spot..... " 37.50
M-ginned, Spot..... " 38.00
Taichong, Spot..... " 39.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot..... " 40.00
Market:—*Steady.*

Importation of Raw Silk in America

Importation of raw silk through Seattle was more than double that through San Francisco in 1922, according to recent figures received by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce from the United States Department of Commerce. The importations for 1922 were:

	Pounds	Value
Seattle	17,793,261	126,797,638
Vancouver, B. C.	10,386,377	74,928,649
San Francisco	7,077,002	52,599,059

These figures, the chamber states, illustrate conclusively the advantage Seattle has over San Francisco in transpacific business, as silk is a valuable commodity and moves by the quickest route. A shipment of silk loaded in one of the Shipping Board passenger liners at Yokohama will arrive in Seattle five days sooner than in the same type of ship sailing for San Francisco via Honolulu.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, July 4th, 1923.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver at 31 1/16d. is 1/16d. lower than last week. Its quotation for forward is 30 3/4d.

Our official rate for T/T on London followed with a drop of 1/4d. to 3/0 1/2d.

The demand for Gold T/T has been large, with very little cover offering in the face of Export paper. We close weak with 3/0 1/2 offering for cash only.

About Tls. 4 000,000 value of silver is due to arrive during July.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 23,020,000 an increase of Tls. 50,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 35,420,000 an increase of $ 160,000
Estimated value Tls. 48,522,000 as against Tls. 57,106,000 held at this time last year.

T	Average rates for June	Thursday June 28	Friday June 29	Saturday June 30	Monday July 2	Tuesday July 3	Wednesday July 4
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3 1.210	3/0 1/4	3/0 3/4	3/0 3/4 3/0 1/2			3/0
D/Dtts. "	—	3/0 5/8	3/0 3/4	3/0 7/8 3/0 3/4			3/0
4m/s "	—	3/0 3/4	3/1	3/1 3/0 3/4			3/0
T/T India	230.600	225 1/2	227	227 225 1/2			225
T/T France	1,132.600	1140	1150	1155 1150	BANK HOLIDAY	BANK HOLIDAY	1175
T/T N. Y.	71.540	70	70 1/4	70 69 1/2			69
T/T H'kong	73.790	74	74	74 74			74
T/T Japan	68.680	70	69 3/4	69 3/4 70 1/4			70
T/T Batavia	168.680	183	183 3/4	183 1/4 182 1/2			181
T/T Straits	75.580	77	76 1/2	76 1/2 77			77
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. T Cred. D/A	3 3.210	3/2 1/2	3/2 3/4	3/2 3/4 3/2 1/2			3/0
4m/s " D/P	—	3/2 3/4	3/3	3/3 3/2 3/4			3/0
6m/s " D/A	3/3.710	3/3	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4 3/3			3/0
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,182.600	1190	1200	1205 1200			1195
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	77.707	73	73 1/4	73 72 1/2			74
4m/s " Docs	—	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/4 73			73

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, ower when falling	June 28	June 29	June 30	July 2	July 3	July 4
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	31 1/8	31 1/4	31 1/4			31 1/16
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 63 7/8	G. $. 63 7/8	G. $. 63 5/8			G. $. 63 1/8
Shanghai Price of GoldBars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 335 70	Tls. 336 80	Tls. 338 80	HOLIDAY	HOLIDAY	Tls. 340 00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111 00	111 00	111 00			111 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.925	71.925	71.9625			71.93
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	4%	4%	3 1/2%			3 1/2%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						
**Closing Price in New York for Previousday						

Bank of England rate of discount	3%	London on Paris	T/T 77.61
Bank of France rate of discount	4 1/2%	London on Germany	T/T 900.00
London open Market of rate Dis. 3 m/s.	2 1/2%	New York on London	T/T 4.84
" " 4	2 3/8%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/1
" " 6	2 11/16%	Hongkong on "	T/T 1/3
		Yokohama " "	T/T 1/11

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New Books and Publications

The New Constitutions of Europe by Howard Lee McBain and Lindsay Rogers. New York: Doubleday, Page and Co.

WHEN Germany entered Belgium by force in 1914 to invade France, Britain took sides with France, and announced that she was anxious for the preservation of civilization against the brute force of Germany. But when America joined the Allies it was evident that the real issue involved in the struggle was Republicanism versus Monarchy, as President Wilson indicated the desire for the establishment of republican institutions as a preliminary to the negotiations of peace. And the principles for which America stood were amply vindicated when monarchies in Germany, Austria, and Russia fell like houses made of cards. Though democracy has progressed considerably in Europe since the war, still the forces working behind the forms of the governments are more or less autocratic. Between 1800 and 1880 over three hundred constitutions had been promulgated in Europe. Lord Marly has rightly observed that the only importance of the forms of government is that they leave liberty and law to awaken and control the energies of the individual man, while at the same time giving its best chance to the common good.

The authors of the book under review have spared no pains in presenting in simple language the scholarly discussions on the subjects touching the various forms of state and the different aspects of democratic constitutions. Even a lay man can gain considerable benefit and light by reading the authors' statements on such vital subjects as legistatures and Bureaucrats, sequentation and federation.

A glance at the constitutions promulgated after the war shows that in all of the new constitutions the attempt is made to secure some form of responsible parliamentry government, for the modern world must choose between Parliamentry, Presidential, and Soviet Democracy. The third is not wholly inconsistent with the first, although the partisans of Soviet Russia denounce representative democracy with a fervor equal to that which distinguished Rousseau's criticism of the English Constitutions.

Lord Bryce has condemned flexible constitutions and the authors justly remark that the new constitutions are not sufficiently above the plane of ordinary legislation to avoid the dangers that a flexible constitution invites. They may perhaps lead to a hasty misuse of power.

There is a tendency toward nationalization in almost all the new constitutions. The feature drawn from the American constitutional system is elaborate bills of rights. A serious consideration of the clauses will show that guarantees given by one hand are taken away by the other.

The state exists to make life possible and to make it good. Will the new democracies insure their citizens a good life? No constitution can be of much use without the wisdom and fortitude of men, which according to Burke are the gifts of God, and no constitution can give them.

H. P. Shastri.

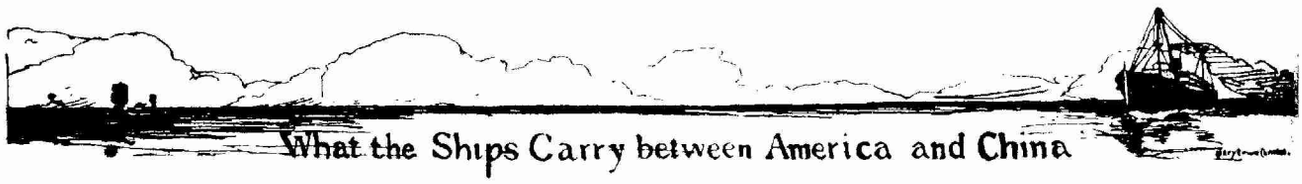
Shanghai, April 4, 1923.

The Washington Conference

Conference on the Limitation of Armament, Washington, November 12, 1921—February 6, 1922. Washington: Government Visiting Office. Price $1.75 gold.

THIS report containing all the speeches and full proceedings from President Harding's invitation to the Powers to the last resolution, with a full index, is a historic document which will remain ever memorable as an index of America's good will to humanity and her stupendous efforts to arrest the progress of armaments. It is offered at an exceptionally low price of $1.75 gold. The book contains more than 1700 pages and is published in English and French.

H. P. S.



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Gyson, other Ports	,,	17
Antimony, Crude	,,	504
Bristles	,,	204
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	656
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	68
Hides, Cow	,,	35
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	48
Oil, Wood	,,	1,012
Wool, Sheep's	,,	3,854
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Carpets	Hk. Tls	6,197

Foreign Goods.

Bristles	Pls.	190

S. S. West Ivan, from U. S. A., June 9.

Iron Bars	Pls.	4,202
Iron Wire Defective	,,	580
Bacon	,,	4
Bones, Cow	,,	74
Flour, Wheat	,,	3,750
Canned Fish	Doz.	700
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	222,326
Oil, Unclassed	,,	6,000
Turpentine, Mineral	,,	2,085

S. S. Stanley, June 14.

To Boston.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls	126

To New York.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	113
Antimony, Regulus	,,	1,747
Arsenic	,,	286
Camphor	,,	20
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	429
Egg Yolk Dried	,,	293
Hides, Buffalo	,,	389
Oil, Groundnut	,,	20
Oil, Wood	,,	3,752
Seed, Sesamum	,,	1,271
Skins, Goat's Untanned	Pcs.	42,624
Hats, Rush	,,	113,400

S. S. Empress of Russia, June 16.

To South Manchester.

Silk Cocoon Strippings:

Shanghai, Bls. 23	Pls.	98.55

Silk, Waste:

Shanghai, Bls. 19	,,	58.57

To Baltimore.

Straw Braid, White	,,	11

To St. John

Skins, Badger	Pcs.	500

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 25	Pls.	25.21

To Darby.

Silk, Waste:

Other Ports Bls. 71	,,	281.11

To Philadelphia.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs	48,144

To Boston.

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	178
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	245

Tea, Green:

Young Hyson, Other Ports	Pls.	112

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls 120	,,	121.73
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	257
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	238
Tea, Black, other Ports	,,	66

Tea, Green:

Young Hyson, Ningpo	,,	1,306

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 460	,,	458.90

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild other Ports, Bls. 177	,,	178 16
Silk Piece Goods	,,	1 88
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	7.58
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	2.37
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	376
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	748
Tea, Black, other Ports	,,	41
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	312
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	712
Feathers	,,	223
Hair, Horse	,,	56
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	177
Straw, Braid, White	,,	17
Skins, Dog	Pcs.	1,443
Skins, Goat, Tanned	,,	3,031
Skins, Kid	,,	11,321
Skins, Lamb	,,	12,000
Skins, Marmot	,,	13,424
Skins, Rabbit	,,	20,000
Skins, Sheep	,,	5,000
Skins, Weasel	,,	30,059
Skins, Weasel, with Tail	,,	10,057
Skins, Wild Cat	,,	1 170
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	390

S. S. Alabama Maru, June 16.

To Seattle.

Egg Albumen, Moist	Pls.	845
Egg Whole, Dried	,,	599
Egg Whole, Frozen	,,	1,608
Egg, Yolk, Dried	,,	26
Oil, Wood	,,	9,962

To Philadelphia

Wool, Sheep's	,,	241

To Chicago.

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	241

To New York.

Umbrellas	Pcs.	1,400

S. S. Roman Prince, from U.S.A., June 14.

Printed Shirtings	Pcs.	1,909
Typewriters	,,	95
Waterproof Cloth	Yds.	644
Canvas, Elastic	,,	5,400
Iron Nuts	Pls.	34
Zinc Plates	,,	70
Glucose	,,	383
Glue	,,	93
Glycerine	,,	34
Grease	,,	1,809
Gum, Arabic	,,	10
Ink, Printing	,,	15
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	530
Paper, Cigarette, on Bobbins	,,	85
Paper, Writing	,,	66
Pitch	,,	45
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	1
Wax, Paraffin	,,	3,196
Baking Powder	Doz.	2 682
Handkerchiefs	Doz	1,056
Hats	,,	4
Cigarettes	Mille	385

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25-400

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this Department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 12 Noon of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examinedon the following:
1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299—331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: Nelson E Lurton. W. W. Blume Roland S. Haskell.

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

June 4, 1923. Cause No. 1856, Yu Fong S/S Co. v. Wm. Katz & Co.; testimony taken of Wm. Katz.

" " " " 1856, Yu Fong S/S Co. v. Wm. Katz & Co.; testimony taken of Tong Yun Nan, Ting Kwei Chen; submitted.

(*Before the Commissioner*)

June 7, 1923, Crim. No. 457, U. S. v. J. E. Filem; plea of guilty.

June " " " 456, U. S. v. Conrad; plea of guilty.

June " Cause " 2138, Tam Shui Ming v. A. R. Burt; testimony taken of P. Fenton; submitted.

June " Crim. " 448, U. S. v. A. Baker; testimony taken of Louis Frank Roth, G. A. Mayer; J. T. Course, and A. Baker; submitted.

BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER, PLAINTIFF, v. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., DEFENDANT

(*Continued from last week*)

"Where one of two innocent parties must suffer, through the fraud or negligence of a third party, the loss shall fall upon him who gave the credit."

Or, as sometimes expressed, "he who makes possible the loss must bear it." In this case either plaintiff must lose the money it loaned Tillson, in good faith and on the strength of his apparent right to pledge the goods in question, or defendant must pay it. Which then comes within the maxim just stated? Who first "gave the credit" to Tillson? Defendant, who made him its manager and kept him in charge long after the acts of which it now complains were known to its other representative. As the present manager himself says: "Having the confidence of the company they trusted him," (p. 22) and, he might have added, they thereby led others, including plaintiff, to trust him.

Who made possible the loss? Defendant, by not only itself trusting Tillson but by assuring plaintiff that "his signature can be accepted engaging this firm" and by recognizing his acts up to the last.

And, important as this principle is everywhere, it is doubly so in this jurisdiction where so many of our nationals constantly engage in transactions like this with those of other nationalities who are unfamiliar with our law, and against whom to apply its technicalities with narrow strictness would not only work injustice to them but would bring disaster to our own commercial interests. If American business is ever to extend abroad as its promoters hope, the law which accompanies it must be administered with due regard to those who are outside its pale, and, if possible, so as not to conflict with established commercial usage. On this latter point the following testimony of plaintiff's account is apropos:

"Q You have dealt with many import and export firms in Shanghai, haven't you?
A Yes.
Q Did you ever hear of a manager who did not have authority to sign a simple delivery order or warehouse receipt?
A No, we cannot think of a manager having no authority to sign a receipt.
Q Could you imagine such a thing in a business firm in Shanghai?
A No." (p. 15)

Practically all important American business enterprises in China are in charge of a manager whose authority is understood to be general and extensive. From the standpoint of public policy, any limitations upon it should be brought home to the local business world. And from that standpoint as well as from that of technical law, we find no reason for changing the conclusions already announced. The motion for a new trial is, accordingly,

OVERRULED.

Judgments and Orders:

July 6, 1923, Cause No. 2243, U. S. v. Carberry; sentence.

" 6, " " " 2253, U. S. v. Fitzpatrick; sentence.

" 7, " " " 1676, H. M. Shirek v. Getz Bros. & Co. of the Orient, Ltd.; order all wing and settling bill of exceptions; order allowing writ of error; order extending time to August 31, 1923, to file record and docket cause.

" 7, " " " 2270, U. S. v. Schmitt; sentence.

" 7, " " " 2272, Colbert v. Colbert; order directing service by publication.

(By the Commissioner)

July 7, 1923, Crim. No. 457, U. S. v. J. E. Filem; sentence.

" 7, " " " 456, U. S. v. Conrad; sentence.

" 7, " Cause " 2138, Tam Shui Ming v. A. R. Burt; judgment for plaintiff.

" 9, " Crim. " 448, U. S. v. A. Baker; sentence

IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

THE STEAMSHIP CASES

(Nos. 659-662, 666-670, 678-693, 694, October Term, 1922)

(Decided April 30, 1923)

SYLLABUS

(By the Editor)

1. **International Law:** "TERRITORY" includes the regional areas of land and adjacent waters over which a sovereign power exercises dominion.
2. ID.: ID.: SHIPS are "part" of such territory only in a metaphorical sense; in the waters of a foreign sovereignty, they are subject to its jurisdiction.
3. **Intoxicating Liquors:** WORDS AND PHRASES. The terms "transportation" and "importation" as used in the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, defined and discussed.
4. ID.: LEGISLATION. The "Volstead Act" coincides in scope with said amendment and both apply "to all territory" subject to the jurisdiction of the United States with the express exception of liquor in transit thru the Panama Canal Zone.
5. ID.: ID.: SHIPS. Said legislation applies to all merchant vessels foreign, as well as domestic, within American waters but not to those outside.

VAN DEVENTER, J.:

These are suits by steamship companies operating passenger ships between United States ports and foreign ports to enjoin threatened application to them and their ships of certain provisions of the National

In the United States Court for China

JOHN WILLIAM COLBERT, Plaintiff.

—v.—

CLAIRE CUTTS COLBERT, Defendant.

Cause No. 2272
Civil No. 825
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies:

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Claire Cutts Colbert

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, July 7, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of CHARLES F. KEEN, Deceased.

Cause No. 2230
Estate No. 508
NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Charles S. Keen, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before December 30, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

MARION F. KEEN,
Executrix,
Nanking China.

June 30, 1923.

In the United States Court for China

AGNES MARIA GARZA, Plaintiff.

vs.

EDWARD REIOS GARZA, Defendant.

Cause No. 2232
Civil No. 814
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Edward Reios Garza,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, June 6, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN,
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

Miscellaneous Filings:

July 5, 1923, Cause No. 1676, H. M. Shirek v. Getz Bros. & Co. of the Orient, Ltd.; assignment of errors; b nd on writ of error.

" 5, " " " 2253, U. S. v. Fitzpatrick; information; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.

" 5, " " " 2270, U. S. v. Schmitt; information; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.

" 5, " " " 2271, In re application of George Edward Lyon for admission to the bar; petition.

" 6, " " " 1800, Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; motion to approve, allow and settle bill of exceptions.

" 7, " " " 1676, H. M. Shirek v. Getz Bros. & Co. of the Orient, Ltd.; writ of error; bill of exceptions; citation on writ of error.

" 7, " " " 2192, Chinese Merchants' Bank Ltd. v. Far East Trading Co. Inc.; motion for judgment by default.

" 7, " " " 2193, Chinese Merchants' Bank Ltd. v. Far East Trading Co. Inc.; motion for judgment by default.

" 7, " " " 2245, Louis Frank Roth v. The Kearny Co. Inc.; motion for judgment by default.

" 7, " " " 2203, Brandt & Rogers v. C. Berthel & Co.; answer.

" 7, " " " 1283, In re estate of Louisa Ollerdessen, deceased; final report and petition for discharge.

" 7, " " " 2272, Colbert v. Colbert; complaint; summons issued.

" 9, " " " 2266, Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd. v. G. O. Haviland; answer.

" 9, " " " 2192, Chinese Merchants' Bank Ltd. v. Far East Trading Co. Inc.; alias summons issued.

" 9, " " " 2193, Chinese Merchants' Bank Ltd. v. Far East Trading Co. Inc.; alias summons issued.

" 9, " " " 2196, Chinese Merchants' Bank Ltd. v. Far East Trading Co. Inc.; alias summons issued.

" 9, " " " 2243, U.S.v. Carberry; notice of intention to move for new trial.

" 9, " " " 2218, Harold Russell v. L. C. Publishing Co.; citation of authorities.

(*Commissioner*)

July 5, 1923, Crim. No. 456, U. S. v. Conrad; complaint.

Prohibition Act. The defendants are officers of the United States charged with the Act's enforcement. In the first ten cases the plaintiffs are foreign corporations and their ships are of foreign registry, while in the remaining two the plaintiffs are domestic corporations and their ships are of United States registry. All the ships have long carried and now carry, as part of their sea store, intoxicating liquors intended to be sold or dispensed to their passengers and crews at meals and otherwise for beverage purposes. Many of the passengers and crews are accustomed to using such beverages and insist that the ships carry and supply liquors for such purposes. By the laws of all the foreign ports at which the ships touch this is permitted and by the laws of some it is required. The liquors are purchased for the ships and taken on board in the foreign ports and are soldor dispensed in the course of all voyages, whether from or to those ports.

The administrative instructions dealing with the subject have varied since the National Prohibition Act went into effect. December 11, 1919, the following instructions were issued:

> All liquors which are prohibited importation, but which are properly listed as sea stores on vessels arriving in ports of the United States, should be placed under seal by the boarding officer and kept sealed during the entire time of the vessel's stay in port, no part thereof to be removed from under seal for use by the crew at meals or for any other purpose.
>
> Excessive or surplus liquor stores are no longer dutiable, being prohibited importation, but are subject to seizure and forfeiture.
>
> Liquors properly carried as sea stores may be returned to a foreign port on the vessel's changing from the foreign to the coasting trade, or may be transferred under supervision of the customs officers from a vessel in foreign trade, delayed in port for any cause, to another vessel belonging to the same line or owner.[1]

January 27, 1920, the first paragraph of those instructions was changed so as to read:

> All liquors which are prohibited importation, but which are properly listed as sea stores on American vessels arriving in ports of the United States, should be placed under seal by the boarding officer and kept sealed during the entire time of the vessel's stay in port, no part thereof to be removed from under seal for use by the crew at meals or for any other purpose. All such liquors on foreign vessels should be sealed on arrival of the vessels in port, and such portions thereof released from seal as may be required from time to time for use by the officers and crew.[2]

October 6, 1922, the Attorney General, in answer to an inquiry by the Secretary of the Treasury gave an opinion to the effect that the National Prohibition Act, construed in connection with the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, makes it unlawful (a) for any ship, whether domestic or foreign, to bring into territorial waters of the United States, or to carry while within such waters, intoxicating liquors intended for beverage purposes, whether as sea stores or cargo, and (b) for any domestic ship even when without those waters to carry such liquors for such purposes either as cargo or sea stores.

1. Treasury Decision No. 38 218.
2. Treasury Decision No. 38 248.

(To be continued next week)

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Express Mail	3rd & 4th	Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Fast Express	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0 02
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39
Wusih ... ... d.	7 00	9 59		10.43	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			2.38
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10 56		11 41	12.49	15.28		16 38		21.38			3.42
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38					
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					7.20
Pukow ... ... d.					19 10			21.00					
Hsuchowfu ... d.					—			5 08					
Tsimanfu ... ... d.					—			13.16					
Tientsin Central a.					—			—					
Do. d.					23.52			23.20					
Tientsin East... a.					0.02			—					
Do d.								22.05					
Peking ... ... a.								1 30					

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local
Peking ... ... d.												
Tientsin East ... a.												
Do. d.												
Tientsin Central a.												
Do. d.												
Tsinanfu ... ... d.												
Hsuchowfu ... d.												
Pukow ... ... a.												
Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15
Chinkiang ... d.					9 20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27
Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.30			18.03	19.26
Changchow ... d.		7.10			10.59	12 00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46
Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14 07	15.31			19.43	21.52
Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15 25	16.31			20.32	
Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10 33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18 18	18.40	20.35	—	
Shanghai North a.	8 42	11.09	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00	

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12 30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22 25	23 50	1.15	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14 40	16 05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	8.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7 10	8.40	10.05	11 31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	-0 15	1.40	Tientungan ... d	6 05	7 35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13 20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.35	8.40
Tientungan ... d	7.16	8.46	10 11	11.37	13 01	14.26	15.52	17 16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1 46	Kiangwan ... d.	6 12	7 42	9.12	10.37	12 02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	8.42
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8 50	10 15	11 41	13.05	14.30	15 56	17.20	18 45	20 10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50	Woosung Forts a	6.15	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.45	13 50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20 55	22.20	23.45	9.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up**

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45	..	19.15
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05	..	19.30
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50
Shanghai South .....dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.45*	*18.00*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction .....arr.	..	*8.23*	*9.23*	*13.43*	*16.03*	*18.18*	*19.38*
Sungkiang.....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.42	..	20.29
Kashai.....dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.47	..	21.16
Kashing.....dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16	—	..	21.46
Yehsah.....dep.	8 19	11.02	13.32	16.56	---	..	22.17
Changan.....dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.40	---	..	22.51
Hangchow.....dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50	---	..	23.45
Zahkou.....arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10	---	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou.....d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	19.00
Hangchow.....d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16.10	19.35
Changan.....d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	21.11
Yehzah.....d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	18.45	19.46
Kashing.....d.	..	7.30	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	..	20.50
Kashai.....d.	..	8.02	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	21.26
Sungkiang.....d.	..	9.15	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	22.14
Lunghwa Junction....d.	*8.37*	*10.37*	*11.37*	*13.57*	*16.07*	*18.49*	..	22.1
Shanghai South.....a.	*8.55*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.15*	*16 25*	*19.00*	..	22.4
L'hwa Junction....d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.3
Siccawei.....d.	..	10.43	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.4
Jessfield.....d.	..	10.51	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.5
Shanghai North....a.	..	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	23.0

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(7) Beautiful views
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(9) Swimming Pool
(10) Children's Play Ground.

For Rooms apply to the Mokanshan Railway Hotel Manager.

Traffic Manager.